# Eight Hundred Years of Kent Pottery

## The first millennium BC pottery sequence from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, and its continental affinities

by
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## *1. Introduction*

### *1.1 Summary*

The first millennium BC assemblage from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, comprises 2,192 sherds weighing 23.5 kilograms. Although the assemblage is small, it is important because it contains a wide range of associated first millennium BC forms and includes significant feature-assemblages. The latter are ascribed to four broad typological groups (Pottery Groups 1–4), and placed within the general chronological parameters listed below. The published nomenclature and period names ascribed to Kent first millennium BC pottery groups and types are confusing, but can be summarized as correlating with the Canterbury Road groupings as follows:

Pottery Group 1 (*c.* 900–500 BC) encompasses pottery traditions labeled 'Late Bronze Age' (hereafter LBA), and 'Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition', which includes the earliest Iron Age, and 'Early Iron Age' (hereafter LBA/EIA). It includes pottery referred to in publications as 'post Deverel-Rimbury' (hereafter PDR) (Barrett 1980). LBA as opposed to LBA/EIA PDR pottery is present in insignificant quantities.

Pottery Group 2 (*c.* 500–400 BC) is characterized by pottery types which in publications are variously labeled 'Early Iron Age', 'Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age transition' (particularly in Kent) or early La Tenè (La Tenè ancienne) (hereafter EIA) and includes a range of forms with strong continental affinities traditionally referred to as 'Marnian' (e.g. Hawkes 1940; Schinkel 1998, 85).

Pottery Group 3 (*c.* 300–50 BC) has pottery types, which include and have been variously labeled ‘Middle Iron Age’, 'Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age transition', and ‘pre-‘Belgic’ Late Iron Age’ (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1991, 44; Kinnes *et al.* 1998). They are hereafter referred to as pre-'Belgic' IA.

Pottery Group 4 (*c.* 50 BC–50 AD) comprises pottery forms that are traditionally referred to as 'Belgic' Late Iron Age (hereafter 'Belgic' LIA). The current and present use of the term 'Belgic' relates to a period of continental influence (notably from northern France) without necessarily implying the presence of imported pottery or movements of people.

Kent has many assemblages belonging to these various periods. The present work on the Canterbury Road assemblage compliments their study by considering the assemblage's relationship to the broadly coeval assemblage from nearby Hawkinge Aerodrome, and by outlining the context of the Canterbury Road assemblage within the first millennium BC pottery traditions of Kent as a whole. The latter has importantly necessitated the collation and period rationalization of the published Kent first millennium BC pottery assemblages with their varying terminology. For this reason, the present assemblage has been extensively cross-referenced with those from other sites, both from southern Britain and the Continent, and forms a key database of the major pottery types and phases of first millennium BC Kent.

*1.2 Method of analysis*

The pottery was analyzed using the pottery recording system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1992). All sherds were ascribed a fabric type on the basis of macroscopic examination. These were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and each diagnostic sherd was assigned to morphological/decorative and technological type. Dating of fabrics was by association with chronologically diagnostic feature sherds and other, associated fabrics. A full catalogue of all first millennium BC Canterbury Road sherds/vessels with form features and/or decoration is appended to the text (Appendix 1). All Canterbury Road sherds/vessels referred to in the present text and illustrated in Figures 1–7 use the numbers in this catalogue. Only a percentage of these sherds are illustrated, and it is noted in the text when sherds that have not been illustrated are referred to.

*1.3 Constructing a first millennium pottery sequence for Kent, and its difficulties*

The sequencing of pottery traditions rests primarily upon the identification of subtle changes in typology, which over time result in new and distinct typological groupings. For Kent, both calendar and 'Age System' (i.e. Bronze/Iron Age) dates for each of these groupings have been inconsistently applied. Many key Kent first millennium BC assemblages remain unpublished and it is necessary to refer to contemporary assemblages from both southern Britain and the Continent in order to construct a first millennium BC sequence. For the middle centuries of the millennium those from the French départements Nord and Pas-de-Calais are particularly useful. In Kent sequencing is further complicated by the presence of site-specific pottery types, and uncertainties regarding the direction and speed of adoption of new forms (such as applied 'rustication': Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42). The earliest pottery groupings within the Kent first millennium BC sequence (LBA to LBA/EIA: *c.* tenth to seventh centuries BC) are dated primarily by comparison with radiocarbon-dated material from other regions within southeast England (e.g. Monkton Court Farm: Macpherson-Grant 1994). The latest groupings (Belgic LIA: first centuries BC and AD) are dated by their association with Roman imports. Between the two, however, Kent pottery, in

common with that from lowland Britain as a whole, lacks absolute dating, owing principally to problems with calibrating radiocarbon dates (Needham 1996, 136; Broeke 1987, 23–26), and a lack of imported metalwork and pottery from better sequenced continental traditions. The first part of this less well-dated phase of Kent pottery traditions (our Pottery Group 2) falls within southern Britain's Early Iron Age, France and Belgium's earlier La Tène period, and Holland's Middle Iron Age. At the end of this period, for much of Kent, there is an apparent gap in the pottery sequence, owing to the absence of the 'saucepan-pot' continuum, which characterizes the Middle Iron Age elsewhere in southern Britain (our Pottery Group 3). This has resulted in the dislocation of Kent from other southeast and central southern British chronologies. Whether the gap is real elsewhere in Kent, or the pottery belonging to it unrecognized, perhaps taken up in a continuation of preceding pottery traditions or an early appearance of succeeding ones, cannot be established given the current state of our knowledge.

## 2. First millennium BC pottery fabrics from the Hawkinge/Folkestone area

The fabric types and their nomenclature established for the Hawkinge Aerodrome first millennium BC assemblage (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001; Thompson 2001) are maintained in this report. Necessary additions and adaptations of the latter fabric series, relating to specific characteristics of the Canterbury Road assemblage, are noted below and where the nomenclature has as a result changed the Hawkinge Aerodrome equivalents are given. Canterbury Road fabrics absent from Hawkinge Aerodrome are noted by an asterisk.

### *2.1 Introduction*

The first millennium BC pottery assemblage from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, incorporates twenty-two distinct fabric types. Internally these display some inhomogeneity and it is likely that a more detailed microscopic analysis would have distinguished more. The textural range is from very fine to very coarse. The most common fabrics incorporate flint (burnt and/or unburnt), grog and quartz sand. Many also include small but otherwise unquantifiable amounts of organic material. The least common fabrics include glauconite, Fe-oxide nodules, burnt-out or decalcified shell, chalk, siliceous sandstone and larger quantities of burnt-out organic material. Many of these fabrics are exactly paralleled in the first millennium BC assemblages from nearby Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001; Thompson 2001) and they are similar to other, contemporary fabrics from the Folkestone area (e.g. Dolland's Moor and Castle Hill: Macpherson-Grant 1990, 61; P. Couldrey pers. comm.). At Canterbury Road and Hawkinge Aerodrome the most common fabric type, F2, recurred throughout the first millennium BC. The contextual associations and the typology of the pots fashioned from the other fabrics indicates that these fabrics belong to two broad chronological groups, one

focusing on the earlier Iron Age (2.2 below), and the other on the later Iron Age (2.3 below) (Appendices 2 & 3). This difference allows some contexts to be dated by fabric alone. Sherds in fabrics primarily associated with the earlier group from later contexts (e.g. ditches 45 and 51) are assumed to have been residual. Sherds in fabrics associated with the later group, where they occurred in contexts dominated by earlier material (in particular pit 135), are thought to be intrusive as a result of later activity.

*2.2 LBA to EIA fabrics (predominantly earlier Iron Age): Pottery Groups 1 and 2*

Owing to the large numbers of early and middle first millennium BC feature sherds in the assemblage and the absence of residual, earlier material, this group of fabrics is easy to define. It includes all but two of the early and middle first millennium BC fabric types distinguished in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage (fabrics Q2 and S1) (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001). It also includes two not present in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage (fabrics C and G2). Ten fabric types are represented. These range from fine to very coarse wares. Four of these fabric types occur in, or were directly associated with LBA to LBA/EIA forms (Pottery Group 1: fabrics F1 (E), FG, C and F2). All ten occur in, or were directly associated with EIA forms (Pottery Group 2). It is to this latter period that most of the earlier Canterbury Road contexts are attributed. The late emphasis in the LBA to EIA assemblage is highlighted by the poor representation of fabric F1 (E), which at Hawkinge Aerodrome, was associated primarily with early types (*ibid.*).

The similarity between the Canterbury Road early and middle first millennium BC fabrics and those from other, contemporary sites in the Folkestone area no doubt reflects the raw materials which were available locally. Both quartz sand and greensand, for example, are present in local clays (Macpherson-Grant 1990, 61). One fabric, however, stands-out: G1, a wholly grog-tempered fabric. In Kent, wholly grog-tempered fabrics of this date occur only in the assemblages from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001) and Castle Hill, Folkestone (P. Couldrey pers. comm.), but they occur widely in contemporary assemblages from the continent (e.g. Oss-Ussen in Holland and Bailleul in the Pas-de-Calais, France: Schinkel 1998, 83; Hurtrelle *et al.* 1989, 33pp), and their occurrence in the area may, like the many non-local vessels types in contemporary Kent assemblages (see below), reflect continental influences. Since fabric G1 occurs in a vessel of probable Kent type at the Aerodrome site (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no 1), however, this need not imply an actual cross-channel trade in pottery.

*Fine wares*

Fine flint, F1 (E) (Hawkinge Aerodrome's fabric F1).
Rare to sparse (2 to 3%) medium sand-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (*c.* 5%) fine to medium, quartz-sand. Body sherds from 5 to 8mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in fabric F1 (E) are a flared neck of a small ?'onion' shaped

bowl/jar (no 1) (Fig. 1) and a bowl with slack shoulder and short, flared neck (no 158) (Fig. 6), both of which are burnished. Vessel no 1 most probably dates to the LBA/EIA and vessel no 158 to the EIA.

Quartz sand, Q1 (E). (Hawkinge Aerodrome's fabric Q1). Moderate (10 to 15%) fine quartz-sand, and rare (1%) medium to coarse sub-angular quartz-sand. Body sherds from 6 to 7mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal form in fabric Q1 (E) is a burnished, round-shouldered bowl with a flared rim (no 113) (Fig. 7). This vessel is dated to the early or middle first millennium BC but its exact place within this period is uncertain. The fabric's principal association at Hawkinge Aerodrome is with a burnished, bi-partite bowl of probable LBA date (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no. 80).

*Fine to intermediate ware*

Flint and grog, FG

Unquantifiable grog and burnt-out or decalcified chaff or shell casts, rare (<1 to 2%) coarse sand to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (3%) to moderate (10%) medium quartz-sand. Probably two overlapping fabrics, one sandy and one including calcareous material. Body sherds from 5 to 11 mm. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in fabric FG are: a squat, roughly finished jar or large bowl with a high, rounded shoulder and short, concave upper shoulder/neck (no 2) (Fig. 1); a burnished, very angular, narrow shouldered tri-partite bowl (no 72) (Fig. 3), a vessel with a 'festooned' rim (no 74) (Fig. 3); a large, open mouthed convex jar with applied, grog-rich 'rustication' (no 116) (Fig. 5); two bi-partite shouldered jars burnished above the shoulder and 'rusticated' below (nos 126 and 135) (Fig. 5 & unillustrated); a burnished, pedestal jar (no 153) (Fig. 6); and a very slack shouldered jar with an upright rim (no 159) (Fig. 6). Vessel 72 is thought to be LBA/EIA (on the EIA side of the LBA/EIA transition). Vessels 116, 126, 135 and 153 are EIA. Vessels 2, 74 and 159 may be of either date, though once again they probably fall on the EIA side of the LBA/EIA transition.

*Intermediate wares*

Medium grog, G1 (Hawkinge Aerodrome's fabric G). Unquantifiable to sparse (*c.* 7%) rounded, coarse sand-sized grog, rare (0 to 2%) burnt out or decalcified chaff or shell casts, and rare coarse, rounded quartz sand (in some vessels only). Body sherds from 6 to 7 mm (fine wares) and 6 to 9 mm (intermediate wares) thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in fabric G1 are a burnished, sharply angular bi-partite shouldered jar with incised decoration above and below the

shoulder (no 24) (Fig. 2) and a coarser bi-partite shouldered jar with a slight foot-ring (no 143) (Fig. 6). Both of these vessels are dated to the EIA. Fabric G1 is indistinguishable from LIA fabric G1.

Coarse quartz sand, Q3
Sparse (5%) coarse sub-round to sub-angular, coarse quartz sand (sometimes Fe coated). Body sherds from 7 to 10mm thick. In the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage the principal form in fabric Q3 is an angular shouldered jar with a finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and below shoulder applied 'rustication' dated to the earliest EIA (LBA/EIA) (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no 16). It did not occur in chronologically diagnostic forms at Canterbury Road.

Chaff, C*
Sparse (5%) burnt-out chaff casts. Body sherds 7 to 8mm thick. The only feature sherd in fabric C is a flat, externally expanded rim belonging to a ?closed mouthed jar of uncertain form. The dating of this vessel is uncertain but its associations are wholly EIA (pit 145). Near contemporary chaff tempering at Oss-Ussen in Holland is equated with salt production (Schinkel 1998, 85)

Flint and fine quartz sand, FQ1
Sparse (3 to 5%) coarse sand-sized to (very infrequently) small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized nodules of siliceous sandstone, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine to medium quartz-sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10 mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in fabric FQ1 are a coarsely finished bi-partite bowl with a straight upper shoulder and simple rim (no 46) (Fig. 2), an open mouthed convex jar (no 119) (Fig. 5), a round shouldered to bi-partite jar with a short everted rim/vestigial neck and applied 'rustication' below the shoulder (no 146), and a very large bi-partite jar with a short, concave upper shoulder/upright neck (no 147) (both Fig. 6). Vessel 46 is probably LBA or LBA/EIA. Vessel 146 is EIA. Vessels 119 and 147 may be of LBA/EIA or EIA date, though again they probably fall on the EIA side of the LBA/EIA transition.

Medium flint, F2
Sparse to moderate (3 to 10%) medium sand-sized to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) coarse sand-sized to small-granule sized unburned flint, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized chalk nodules, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. One sherd from context 17 is glauconite-rich. Body sherds from 6 to 12mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal early and middle first millennium BC forms in fabric F2 are a slack shouldered jar with a tall neck (no 18), a narrow shouldered tri-partite bowl (no 19)

(both Fig. 1), five shouldered jars with high, rounded shoulders and short, concave upper shoulder/upright necks (nos 20, 79, 80, 106 and 155) (Figs 1, 3, 4 & 6), a large bi-partite bowl with a straight upper shoulder and simple rim (no 23) (Fig. 2), two bi-partite bowls with out-turned rims (nos 52 and 149) (Fig. 6 and unillustrated), two shouldered jars with flared necks and impressed rim tops (nos 78, 94 and 105) (Figs 3 & 5), two *jattes* (nos 81 and 161) (Figs 3 & 6), a thin bodied, narrow shouldered jar with a tall, flared rim (no 89), a shouldered jar with an concave upper shoulder/upright neck and an externally decorated rim (no 87) (both Fig. 3), a very large convex jar (no 120) (Fig. 5), an open-mouthed, convex-sided cup with a foot ring (no 148) and a bi-partite shouldered jar (no 150) (both Fig. 6). Together these vessels span a period between the end of the LBA and the beginning of the MIA. Fabric F2 is indistinguishable from LIA fabric F2.

Flint and coarse quartz sand, FQ2
Rare (2 to 3%) medium to coarse sand-sized calcined flint grit and coarse, sub-rounded quartz sand, and unquantifiable burnt-out or decalcified chaff or shell casts. Quartz sand sometimes Fe coated. Body sherds from 9 to 12mm thick. Sherds from the quarry pit (fill 117) retain traces of applied 'rustication'. This finish dates from the LBA/EIA, becoming more common into EIA. Fill 117 is thought to belong to the EIA.

*Coarse ware*

Coarse grog, G2*
Sparse (5%) coarse sand-sized to large granule-sized grog, and rare (<1%) coarse quartz sand. Body sherds from 6 to 10mm thick. Only two vessels are in fabric G2, a slack shouldered-jar with a tall, upright neck (no 133) and a short, thin bodied, jar with a very weak shoulder and a slightly flared neck (no 132) (both Fig. 5). Both are very roughly finished and of probable early or middle first millennium BC form but their exact dating within this period is uncertain.

*2.3: Later Iron Age fabrics: Pottery Groups 3 and 4*

Owing to the presence within many later IA features of residual, earlier Iron Age material, this group is less easy to define than the early and middle first millennium BC group (2.2. above). It includes six of the LIA fabric types distinguished in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage (Thompson 2001) (fabrics GS, Q1 (L), QC, S2, G1 and F2), together with an additional eight types not distinguished in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage (fabrics F1 (L), Fe, Ffe1–3, F2 (L) and S2). Together these range from fine to very coarse wares. 'Belgic' LIA forms are associated with fabrics G1 and F2, while pre-'Belgic' IA forms are associated with fabrics F1 (L), GS, Fe, QC, S2, F2,

Ffe1–3 and F2 (L). Of the features associated with pre-'Belgic' IA forms only pit 13 incorporated fabric G1, indicating the existence of a distinct fabric group pre-dating the adoption of grog-tempered fabrics and 'Belgic' forms. The phasing of two fabrics with primarily later Iron Age associations is problematic. These are fabrics FC, which was present in pre-'Belgic' IA pit 13, but was in what should be an early first millennium BC form, and fabric F4, which was present in later IA and undated contexts, but which occurred in no chronologically diagnostic forms. Further identifications from the area will be necessary if these two fabrics are to be dated with confidence. All illustrated vessels referred to here are shown in Figure 7.

*Fine wares*

Fine flint, F1 (L)*
Rare (2%) medium to coarse sand sized calcined flint grit. Body sherds from 6 to 11mm thick. The principal forms in this fabric are ?two burnished bowls with slightly flared, internally thickened necks (nos 36 and 111), and a vessel with at least one pre-firing perforation (nos 98 and 112). The bowls are dated to the pre-'Belgic' IA.

Fine flint and Fe oxide nodules, FFe1*
Rare (1–3%) medium to coarse sand-sized and occasional small-sized calcined flint grit, rare (3%) coarse sand to small granule-sized Fe-oxide nodules, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine quartz sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10mm thick. The only feature sherds in fabric FFe1 are two pedestal-bases (nos 39 and 97). Both are burnished. The possible date range of these vessels spans the EIA and LIA. Fabric FFe1's contextual associations place it in the pre-'Belgic' IA.

Greensand, GS (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA fine sandy fabric with glauconite).
Common (30%) fine to medium, sub-round (?)glauconite sand. Body sherds from 6 to 7mm thick. In the Aerodrome assemblage the principal form of fabric GS is a cup with an everted rim and omphaloid base dated to the ?earlier LIA (Thompson 2001). No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred at Canterbury Road.

Fine quartz sand, Q1 (L) (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA fine sandy fabric).
Common to very common (25–30%) fine to medium sub-round quartz-sand. Body sherds from 6 to 7mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal form in fabric Q1 (L) is a closed-mouthed jar with a beaded, internally thickened rim (no 50), and a few sherds in it (from pit 55) are wheel thrown. These vessels are thought to date to the 'Belgic' LIA.

*Fine to intermediate wares*

Intermediate quartz sand and chaff, QC (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA coarse sandy fabric).
Moderate (10%) medium sub-round quartz-sand, and unquantifiable chaff. Body sherds *c.* 9mm thick. In the Aerodrome assemblage the principal forms in fabric QC are a 'bag-shaped' vessel similar to vessel 38 and several large, everted rim jars. These are dated to the ?earlier LIA (Thompson 2001). No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred at Canterbury Road.

Fe oxide nodules, Fe*
Rare (3%) coarse sand to small granule-sized Fe-oxide nodules, sparse (5 to 7%) fine quartz sand, and unquantifiable (but rare) grog. Body sherds from 6 to 9mm thick. Possibly a very badly sorted variant of fabric FFe3 (e.g. no 37). The principal forms in fabric Fe are a weakly shouldered or bag shaped jar with an upright neck (no 38) (the closest thing on site to a saucepan pot), dated to the pre-'Belgic' IA, and a straight-sided jar from the same context (no 37).

Medium grog, G1 (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA grog-tempered fabric).
The same as EIA fabric G1. Sandy in pit 13 (no 10). Body sherds from 8 to 9mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in this fabric are a closed-mouthed jar with a beaded, internally thickened rim (no 60) (not illustrated) and a large, everted rim jar with a rippled neck and diagonally slashed upper shoulder (no 49). Both are dated to the 'Belgic' LIA.

Flint and chaff, FC*
Sparse (5%) burnt-out or decalcified voids (probably chaff), rare to sparse (2 to 3%) coarse sand-sized to small granule-sized unburnt flint, rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized siliceous sandstone nodules. Body sherds 7 to 8mms thick. The only feature sherds in this fabric belong to a shouldered-jar with an upright neck and a squared rim (no 13). This vessel is should belong to the early first millennium BC but its contextual association is later Iron Age.

Medium flint, F2 (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA coarse flint-tempered fabric).
The same as early and middle first millennium BC fabric F2 (see above). Body sherds from 8 to 10mm thick. In the Canterbury Road assemblage the principal forms in fabric F2 are a closed-mouthed jar with an upright, internally thickened, bead rim (no 55) and a closed mouth jar with a short upright, internally

thickened neck and rounded rim (no 34) (neither illustrated). Both of these vessels are of 'Belgic' LIA date.

Medium flint, F2 (L)*
Sparse (*c.* 3%) medium sand-sized to small granule-sized unburnt flint, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds *c.* 8mm thick. No diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric but its contextual associations are wholly later Iron Age.

Medium flint and Fe oxide nodules, FFe2*
Sparse (3 to 5%) coarse sand to small granule-sized unburnt and calcined flint grit, rare (3%) coarse sand to small granule-sized Fe-oxide nodules, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine quartz sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10mm thick. No diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric but its contextual associations are wholly later Iron Age.

Shell, S2 (Hawkinge Aerodrome's LIA shelly fabric).
Sparse to moderate (7 to 10%) burnt-out or decalcified shell, and sparse to common (7 to 20%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds from 6 to 10mm thick. In the Aerodrome assemblage the principal forms in fabric S2 are a ?barrel shaped jar with an externally expanded and internally thickened rim dated to the LIA (context 27: not in Thompson 2001). No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred at Canterbury Road.

*Coarse wares*

Coarse flint and Fe oxide nodules, FFe3*
Sparse (3 to 5%) coarse sand to large granule-sized unburnt and calcined flint grit, rare (3%) coarse sand to small granule-sized Fe-oxide nodules, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine quartz sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10mm thick. Possibly a very badly sorted variant of fabric FFe3 (e.g. no 37). No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric but its contextual associations are wholly later Iron Age.

Very coarse flint, F4*
Sparse (7%) medium sand to large granule-sized calcined and unburnt flint, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds c10mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric but where dateable its contextual associations are later Iron Age. Fabric F4 is not represented in the Hawkinge Aerodrome LIA assemblage although an identical fabric, once again in a chronologically undiagnostic form, is present in the LBA/EIA ring ditch.

*2.4 Continuity/discontinuity between the earlier (see 2.2) and later (see 2.3) fabric groups*

The identification at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, of earlier and later Iron Age fabric types with similar, naturally occurring inclusions such as quartz sand (FQ1, Q1 (L) and QC), glauconite (F2 and GS) and Fe-oxides (F1, FG, Fe and FFe1–3) suggest the use of common, probably local clay sources for potting. However, there is little else in common between the fabrics of these two broad period groups. Fabrics Q1 (E)/Q1 (L), F2 and G1 are present in both, but Q1 (E)/Q1 (L) and G1 are absent in from Pottery Group 3, probably ruling out direct continuity. Additionally, in Britain during the EIA, fabric G1 was restricted to the Folkestone area, whereas during the LIA analogous grog-tempered fabrics spread right across southeast England (e.g. Mepham 1997, 119). (They were common on the Continent during both periods).

## *3. Pottery Forms and Date, and their contexts*

The Canterbury Road prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises pottery belonging to four typologically distinct groups. Pottery Groups 1, 2 and 4 correspond closely to known regional traditions, but little pre-'Belgic' IA pottery (Group 3) has so far been identified in Kent. Pottery Groups 1 and 2 straddle the LBA and EIA and incorporate, respectively, PDR and 'Marnian' pottery types. These two traditions share a number of vessel types in common and it is inappropriate to draw a sharp chronological line between them. At Canterbury Road only one difference between the two groups could be distinguished stratigraphically (in quarry pit 116, see below). Most Group 1 pottery from the site is dated to the very beginning of the Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA). A handful of sherds, however, are likely to be earlier (LBA). The Group 2 pottery is slightly later but still falls within the UK's Early Iron Age (EIA). Group 3 pottery, which has been distinguished primarily by its fabrics, comprises only a small number of vessels, and has few chronologically specific parallels. It belongs to the pre-'Belgic' IA, most probably Kent's missing Middle Iron Age. Group 4 incorporates 'Belgic' LIA pottery alongside some continuation of pre-'Belgic' types.

*3.1 Pottery Group 1: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age*

*Contexts*

Characteristic LBA and LBA/EIA pottery came from a variety of both earlier first millennium and later dated features. The principal findspot of pottery belonging to these periods is quarry pit 116. Its lowermost fills (fills 133 and 134) yielded primarily LBA/EIA sherds, while its uppermost fill (fill 117) yielded a mixed Group 1 and Group 2 assemblage. Probable LBA/EIA pottery was also present in pits 20, 57, 122 and 131 (Table 1).

*Diagnostic forms*

In the Canterbury Road assemblage the key chronologically diagnostic forms belonging to Group 1 pottery include the dish or jatte, the bi-partite bowl,

| Cut | Fill | Group 1 | Group 1 or 2 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 3 or 4 | Group 4 | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Catalogue numbers | | | | | | |
| Layer 42 | | 35 | | | | | | LBA/EIA |
| 116 | 133 | 87 | | | | | | |
| 31 | 32 | | 27 | | | | | LBA/EIA or EIA |
| 65 | 66 | | R | | | | | |
| 92 | 93 | | R | | | | | |
| 96 | 97 | | R | | | | | |
| 103 | 104 | | 62, 64, R | | | | | |
| 107 | 108 | | R | | | | | |
| 116 | 113 | | 71 | | | | | |
| 116 | 130 | | 86 | | | | | |
| 131 | 128 | 105 | 106, 107, R | | | | | |
| 116 | 134 | 91 | 89 | | | | | |
| 122 | 123 | 92, 94, 95 | 93(C) | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | | 1, ?2, 3, 6, R | | | | | |
| 161 | 162 | ?159 | ?158, 161, R | | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 19 | 17, ?20(R) | 16, 18 | | | | EIA |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 21, 24 | | | | |
| 35 | 36 | | ?30, 31 | 32(R), R+ | | | | |
| 57 | 58 | 46 | | 48 | | | | |
| 67 | 68 | | | 52 | | | | |
| 84 | 85 | | | ?54 | | | | |
| 114 | 115 | | 67, 68, 69 | R+ | | | | |
| 116 | 117 | 72, 78, 81 | 73, 74, 75(R), 77, ?79, 80, 82, 83 | R+, fabric G1 | | | | |
| 116 | 119 | | | R+ | | | | |
| 136 | 137 | | | C, fabric G1 | | | | |
| 143 | 144 | | 138 | 135(R) | | | | |
| 145 | 146 | | 139, 140, 144, 147, R | ?141, 143, 146, 148, 149, 150 | | | | |
| 159 | 160 | | 155, 156, 157, R | 153, 154(C, fabric G1) | | | | |
| 51 | 52 | | 42, 43, ?R | 44 | 41 (fabric Fe) | | | Pre-'Belgic' IA |
| 94 | 95 | | R | | Fabric Fe | | | |
| 27 | 28 | | ?26 | | ?25 | | | |
| 124 | 125 | | 100, 102, 103, R | | ?97 | ?98 | | later IA |
| 135 | 129 | | 113, 114, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 132, 133(R) | 116(R), ?123, 126(R), 127, R+ | | 111, 112 | | |
| 45 | 46 | | | | 37, 38, 39 | 36 | | |
| 13 | 14 | | ?13, 14, 15 | | | 10 | | |
| 80 | 81 | | | | | ?51(C) | | |
| 86 | 87 | | | | | 55, 56 | | |
| 39 | 40 | | | | | 34 | | |
| 55 | 56 | | | | | | WT | 'Belgic' LIA |
| 63 | 64 | | | | | 50 | 49(C), ?51 | |
| 88 | 89 | | | | | | 57, 58 | |
| 98 | 99 | | | | | ?60 | 60, C | |
| 157 | 158 | | | | | | 152 | |

**Table 1.** Feature sherd and assemblage dating (R = un-catalogued 'rusticated' sherds; (R) = catalogued 'rusticated' sherds; R+ = 'rusticated' sherds in more than one fabric; C = un-catalogued combed sherds; (C) = catalogued combed sherds); WT = wheel thrown.

the shouldered jar with externally slashed rim, the shouldered jar with flared neck, and the narrow shouldered tri-partite bows. Also present is rare applied 'rustication' (see Group 2 pottery, below).

*Jatte*

The *jatte* or conical dish from the quarry pit (no 81) (Fig. 3) is one of only a handful of such vessels so far recognized in Britain. It is in fabric F2 and burnished. Similar vessels (both wrongly described as *assiettes tronconiques*) come from Kingston Down, in Kent (Cunliffe 1980), and Selsey 'Seaside Field', in West Sussex (Seager Thomas 2001). Both of these sites yielded largely undecorated but 'developed' PDR assemblages datable to the LBA. Continental parallels from Choissy-au-Bac 'La Confluence' (Talon 1989, plates 2.12 and 3.10) and Catenoy 'Le Camp César' (Blanchet & Talon 1987, fig. 10), in Oise, France, and Kooigen, in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig. 2) come from assemblages of similar tradition and date. A handful of similar but coarser vessels from Kent may be later (see below).

Bi-partite bowls

The Canterbury Road assemblage includes sherds from two bi-partite bowls with obtuse shoulder angles, straight to very slightly concave shoulders/upper bodies and simple squared to rounded rims. Both are in fabric F2. One is very roughly finished (no 46) and one is burnished (no 23) (both Fig. 2). Bi-partite bowls with simple rims are a common component of PDR assemblages, but they are not are not generally associated with 'Marnian' ones. The concavity of the shoulders/upper bodies of the two vessels from Canterbury Road is less pronounced that that of most early PDR bi-partite bowls (e.g. St Mary's Hospital, Carshalton: Adkins and Needham 1985, fig. 8.215) but is closely paralleled in vessels from Minnis Bay, Birchington, in Kent (Worsfold 1943, fig. 6.4) and Petter's Sports Field, Egham, in Surrey (O'Connell 1986, fig. 49.98), both of which yielded late 'decorated' PDR assemblages. These assemblages were each associated with Ewart Park metalwork hoards, dated to the LBA/EIA. Two similar, but finer ware, vessels occurred in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. One came from an LBA or LBA/EIA feature (pit 38), the other from an EIA feature (pit 156) (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, nos 80 & 161).

Shouldered jars

At least four shouldered jars belonging to three types should belong to Canterbury Road's pottery Group 1. Each type is distinguished by a different rim and neck form. The first is small and has a slight, rounded, but well defined shoulder, a pronounced, flared neck and a flat, squared rim, with finger-tip impressions on

top (nos 94 and 105) (Fig. 4). It is in fabric F2 and roughly finished. Vessel 78, which has a flared neck and flat, squared rim, with tool impressions on top, was probably similar in size and form. It is in fabric F2 and burnished (Fig. 3). Although these vessels could be accommodated within an LBA 'developed' PDR repertoire (a neck/decorated rim similar to 94/105, albeit somewhat larger, occurs in the assemblage from Monkton, Kent: Macpherson-Grant 1994, fig. 14.77), their overall form is more common in later, 'decorated' PDR assemblages. For example, at Isleworth in Greater London it occurred repeatedly in association with exclusively 'decorated' PDR traits (Timby 1996, figs 5 and 6). They should be LBA/EIA.

The remaining two Group 1 jars might be slightly later. Both are in fabric 2. One has a narrow, rounded shoulder and a very tall flared neck (no 89) (Fig. 3). Its neck is very thin and retains clear traces of finger-pinching, traits which, although not restricted to it, are frequently taken as indicators of slab building (Barrett 1975, 104; Hamilton 1987, 58; 1997b, 83). The flared neck of this vessel is reminiscent of those on vessels from earliest EIA sites such as West Harling in Norfolk (Clark & Fell 1953), Esher in Surrey (Frere 1947), and the Caburn in East Sussex (Curwen & Curwen 1927; Drewett & Hamilton 1999, 18), but the closest British parallel is from Park Brow, Findon, in West Sussex (Wolseley & Smith 1924, fig. 2). The assemblage from this site is repeatedly linked with 'Marnian' groups such as that from Worth, in Kent, but it lacks several key components of such assemblages, including, most conspicuously, its bi-partite jar forms (Hawkes 1940, 116; Hodson 1962, 150) (see EIA Pottery, below). It is possible, therefore, that it is of a different date. Similarities between other Park Brow traits (externally finger-tipped rims, round shouldered vessels with short, upright necks) and vessels in Sussex LBA/EIA and earliest EIA assemblages suggest a date for it on the EIA side of the LBA/EIA transition. A similar date is suggested for vessel 89.

The other has a thick, concave upper shoulder/upright neck, with an externally slashed, flat, hammerhead rim (no 87) (Fig. 3). Shouldered jars of this shape occur regularly in PDR assemblages of all phases, 'undecorated', 'developed' and 'decorated'. However, hammerhead rims and external rim decoration are characteristic of later PDR pottery. In Kent hammerhead rims come from the Darenth valley (Couldrey 1973, fig. 45.336) and Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994, fig. 16.95), and external rim decoration from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, nos 21 and 134) and Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994, fig. 14.78). The assemblages from the Darenth valley and Monkton would both be characterized as 'developed' PDR and probably date to the LBA; the sherd from Hawkinge Aerodrome comes from an EIA dated

assemblage dominated by residual 'decorated' PDR pottery of LBA/EIA or earliest EIA date.

Narrow-shouldered tri-partite bowls
Sherds from two or possibly three narrow shouldered tripartite bowls are present in the Canterbury Road assemblage. One is sharply angular (no 72) (Fig. 3); the other two have more rounded angles (nos 19 and 68) (Fig. 1 and unillustrated). They are in fine to intermediate ware fabrics (fabrics FG and F2) and all three are burnished. The angularity of vessel 72 and the tri-partite form of all three vessels is characteristic of much late, 'decorated' PDR/ earliest EIA pottery from southern Britain (see Cunliffe 1991, figs A3 to A13). The form in which it occurs at Canterbury Road is best paralleled in assemblages from Dolland's Moor, Folkestone, in Kent (Macpherson Grant 1990, 61), Slonk Hill, Shoreham, in West Sussex (Hartridge 1978, fig. 12.6), and in continental (French) assemblages such as those from Neuville-sur-Escaut in Nord (Hurtrelle *et al*. 1990, 18), Duisans in Pas-de-Calais (*ibid*., 27), Conde-sur-Suippe 'Le Deprofundis' in Aisne (De La Brieffe & Sidéra 1988, fig. 32) and Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant' in Oise (Malrain *et al*. 1996, fig. 5). The associations of the Dolland's Moor vessels are not yet published and they cannot be dated independently but that from Slonk Hill appears to belong to a 'decorated' PDR assemblage of probable earliest EIA date (LBA/EIA). The French material, too, although associated with some later, 'Marnian' types, appears to belong primarily to an earlier typological tradition.

*3.2 Pottery Group 2: EIA pottery*
*Contexts*
The most clearly defined 'Marnian' assemblage from Canterbury Road comes from pit 145 (Fig. 6). It was associated with three pierced triangular loomweights. More or less contemporary material, although not all of 'Marnian' type, comes from at least thirteen other features, including two ditches (ditches 35 and 67) and twelve pits (pits 1, 16, 20, 57, 84, 114, 131, 143 and 159) (Table 1).

*Diagnostic forms*
In the Canterbury Road assemblage the key chronologically diagnostic forms belonging to this group include the bi-partite bowl or dish, the bi-partite shouldered jar, often with 'applied rustication' below the shoulder and the conical cup or lamp.

Bi-partite bowls or dishes
The Canterbury Road assemblage includes two sherds from different, thick bodied bi-partite bowls or dishes (nos 52 and 149) (Fig. 6 and unillustrated). Unlike the early bi-partite bowls described above these vessels have pronounced shoulder angles

and out-turned rims/vestigial necks. Both are in fabric F2 and burnished. This vessel type is present in Kent 'Marnian' assemblages from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no 100) and Castle Hill, Folkestone (P. Couldrey pers. comm.), and in continental assemblages in the same tradition from Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord (Hurtrelle 1990, 56, fig. 5), Fréthun 'Les Reitz' in Pas-de-Calais (Blancquaert 1989, fig. 13) and Tergenier 'Les Hauts Riez' in Aisne, France (Nazé 1993, fig. 22), Kooigem in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig. 3), and Het Geestje in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989a, 40), and numerous other sites. It should date to the EIA.

Bi-partite shouldered jars

Intermediate ware bi-partite jars of 'Marnian' type range from those with a plain squared (nos 16 and 123) (Fig. 1 and unillustrated) or slightly out-turned rim (no 150) to those with a pronounced upright or slightly out-turned rim or vestigial neck (no 143, with a foot ring base, and no 146) (all Fig. 6). Characteristically several of those from Canterbury Road are finished differently above and below the shoulder angle. These include (possibly) vessel 126 (Fig. 5), burnished above and with applied 'rustication' below, vessel 16, burnished above and combed below, and 146, burnished above and roughened below. French examples of these types come from Cocquelles 'La petite Rouge Cambre' (Blancquaert 1998, fig. 8) Fréthun 'Les Rietz' (*ibid.*, fig. 12), and Bailleul-sire-Berthoult (Hurtrelle *et al.* 1990, 39, fig. 5) in Pas-de-Calais. All of these sites have yielded more or less contemporary 'Marnian' groups dateable to the EIA. Kent parallels include vessels from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, e.g. nos 32 and 177), the Whitfield-Eastry bypass (Davey & Macpherson-Grant 1996) and Worth (Hawkes 1940, 117). Vessel 24, in fabric G1, is the fine ware equivalent of this type. It is burnished overall and has linear tooled decoration above and below the shoulder (Fig. 2). No exact parallels for it are known, either from Britain or the Continent, but its form and decoration are reminiscent of that of a number of vessels from Fréthun 'Les Rietz' (Blancquaert 1998, fig. 12) and it seems likely to be of the same EIA date.

Cup or lamp

A complete cup or lamp with an open-mouthed, conical shape, and a foot-ring base comes from pit 145 (no 148) (Fig. 6). It has no direct parallels. However, given its condition, it seems likely to be contemporary with the assemblage with which it was found. Typologically this was overwhelmingly 'Marnian'. Accordingly an EIA date is suggested for it.

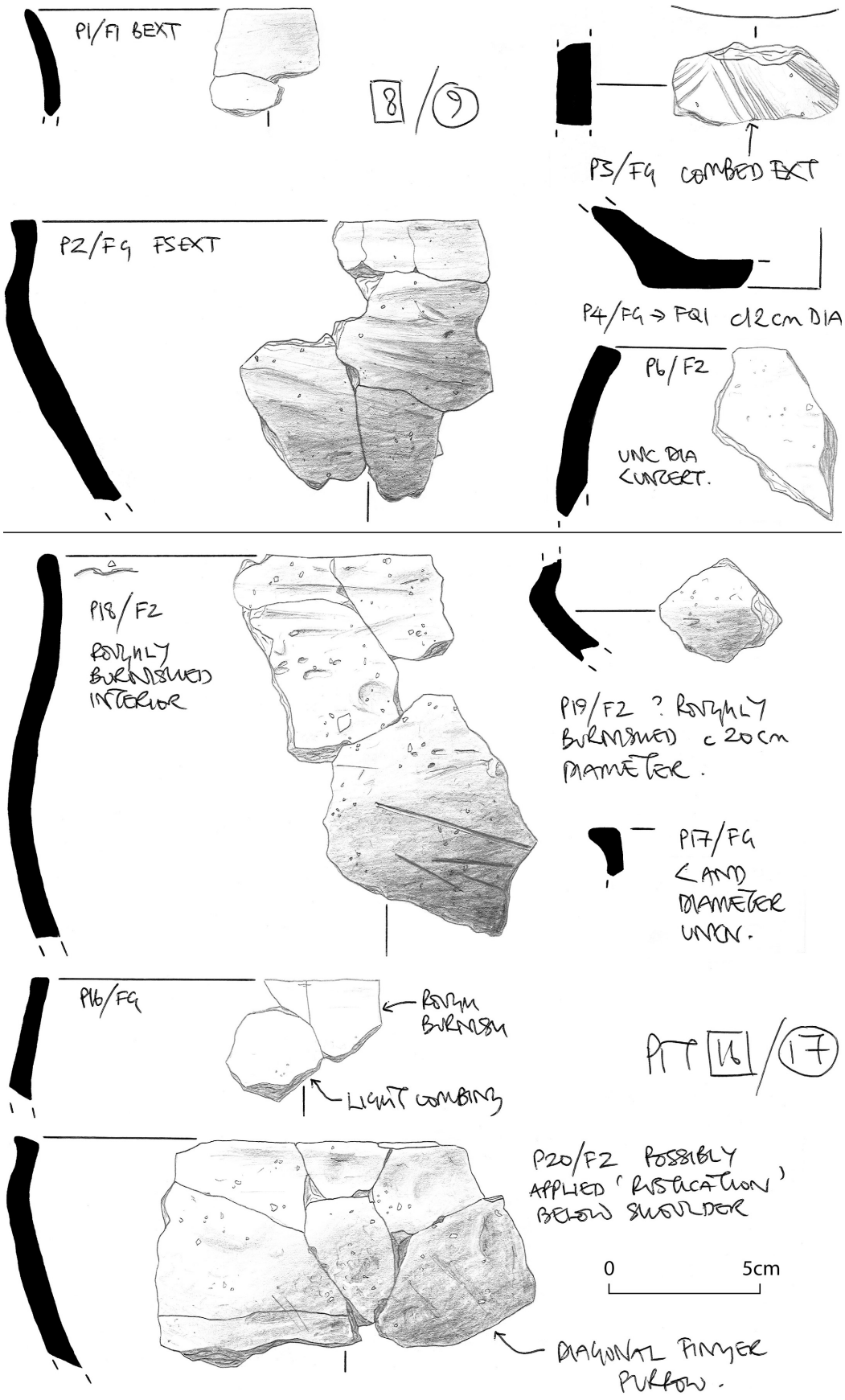

P1/F1 BEXT
8/9
P3/F4 COMBED EXT
P2/F4 FSEXT
P4/F4 ⇒ FQ1 c12cm DIA
P6/F2
UNC DIA CURVE?.
P18/F2
ROUGHLY BURNISHED INTERIOR
P19/F2 ? ROUGHLY BURNISHED c 20cm DIAMETER.
P17/F4
< ANY DIAMETER UNCH.
P16/F4
ROUGH BURNISH
LIGHT COMBING
PIT 16/17
P20/F2 POSSIBLY APPLIED 'RUSTICATION' BELOW SHOULDER
0
5cm
DIAGONAL FINGER PUNCH.

**Figure 1.**

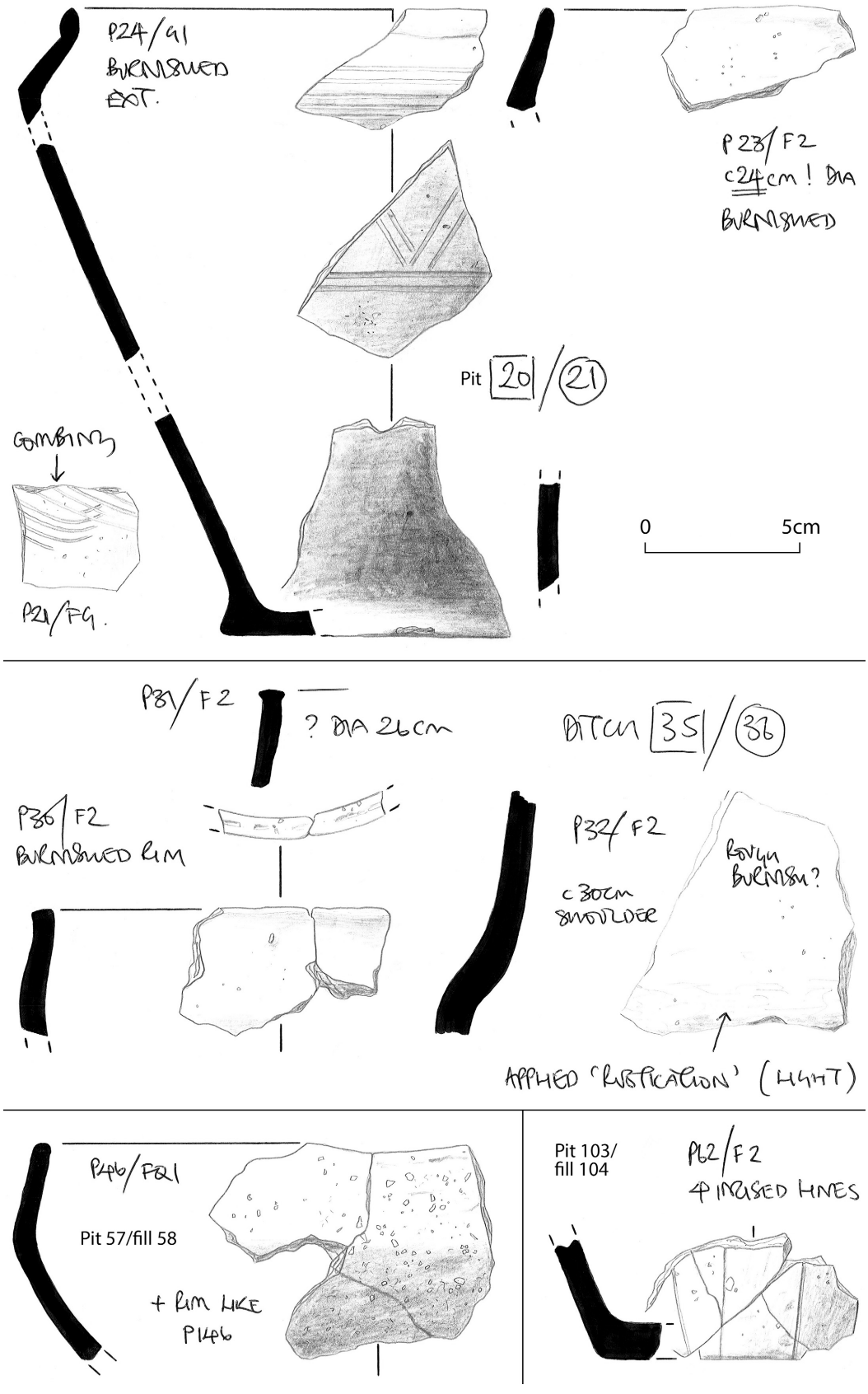

P24/91
BURNISHED
EXT.
P23/F2
c24cm ! DIA
BURNISHED
Pit 20/21
COMBING
P21/F9.
0
5cm
P31/F2
? DIA 26cm
DITCH 35/36
P36/F2
BURNISHED RIM
P32/F2
c 30cm
SHOULDER
ROUGH
BURNISH?
APPLIED 'RUSTICATION' (LIGHT)
P146/FQ1
Pit 57/fill 58
+ RIM LIKE
P146
Pit 103/
fill 104
P62/F2
4 INCISED LINES

**Figure 2.**

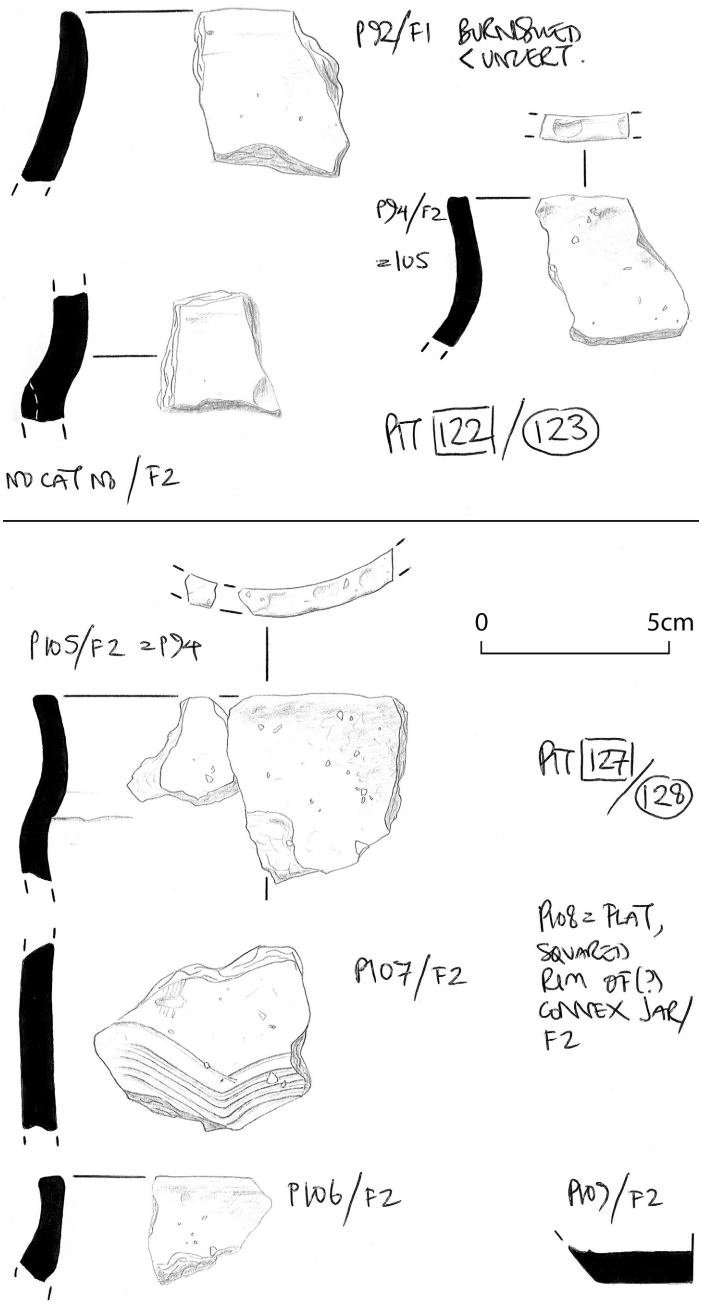



**Figure 3.**

*3.3 Pottery Group 1 and 2 (undifferentiated)*

Pottery, which could belong to either Group 1 or Group 2, occurs in most early and middle first millennium BC features from the site. In a few of these cases (notably pits 8, 131 and 161) it is necessary to rely upon these ambiguous types for dating (see Feature Dating, below). Key vessel types belonging to this group include the 'festooned' rim, the shouldered jar with a short, concave neck, the open mouthed convex jar, the 'onion-shaped' jar *with pedestal-base* and applied 'rustication' (see above).

Festooned rims

The 'festooned' rim from Canterbury Road is the only one currently known from a British site (no 74). It is in fabric FG and roughly

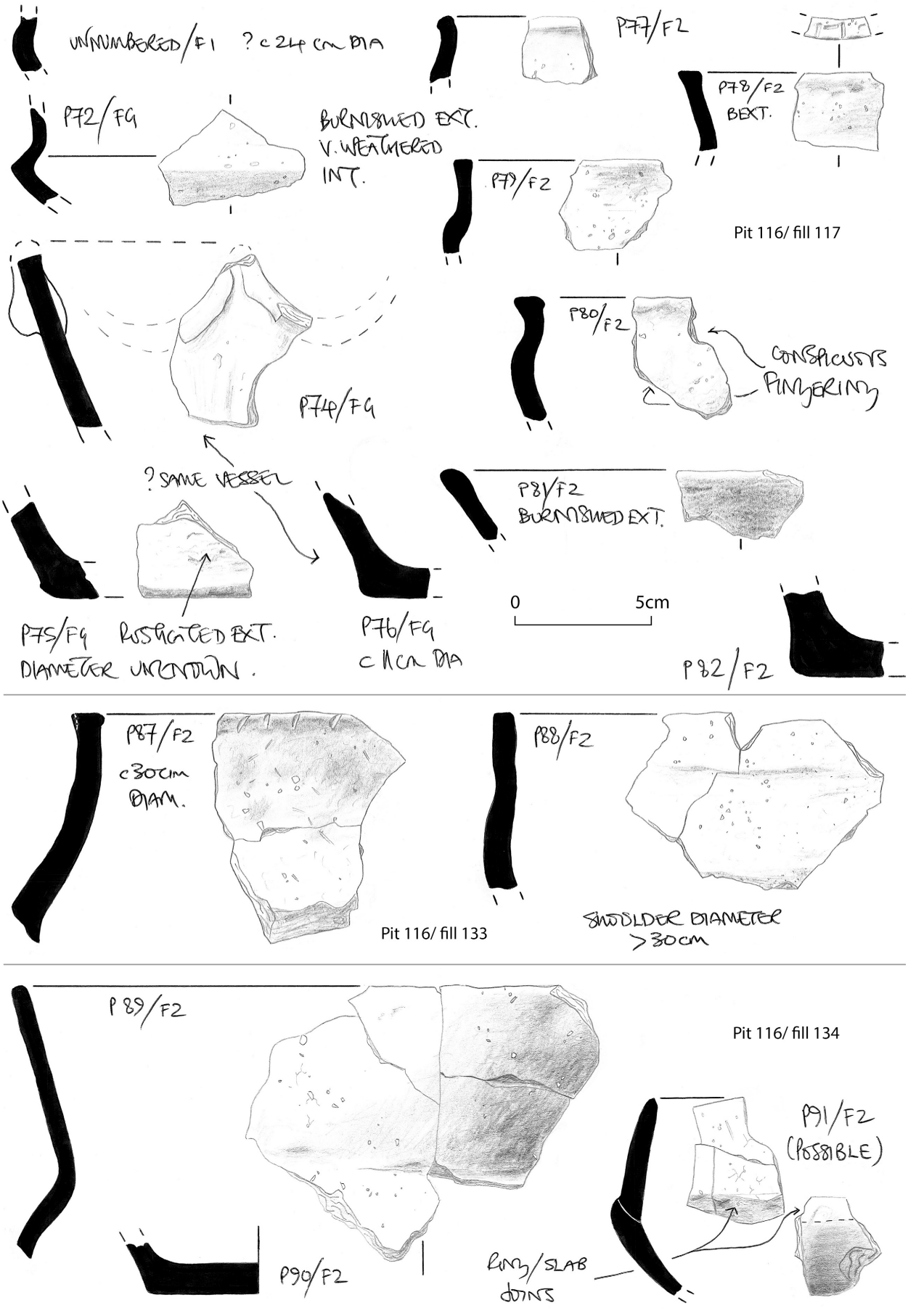

UNNUMBERED/F1 ? c 24 cm DIA
P72/F4
BURNISHED EXT.
V. WEATHERED
INT.
P77/F2
P78/F2
BEXT.
P79/F2
Pit 116/ fill 117
P80/F2
CONSPICUOUS
FINGERING
P74/F4
? SAME VESSEL
P81/F2
BURNISHED EXT.
0
5cm
P75/F4 ROUSTICATED EXT.
DIAMETER UNKNOWN.
P76/F4
c 11cm DIA
P82/F2
P87/F2
c 30cm
DIAM.
P88/F2
Pit 116/ fill 133
SHOULDER DIAMETER
>30cm
P89/F2
Pit 116/ fill 134
P91/F2
(POSSIBLE)
P90/F2
RIM/SLAB
JOINS

**Figure 4.**

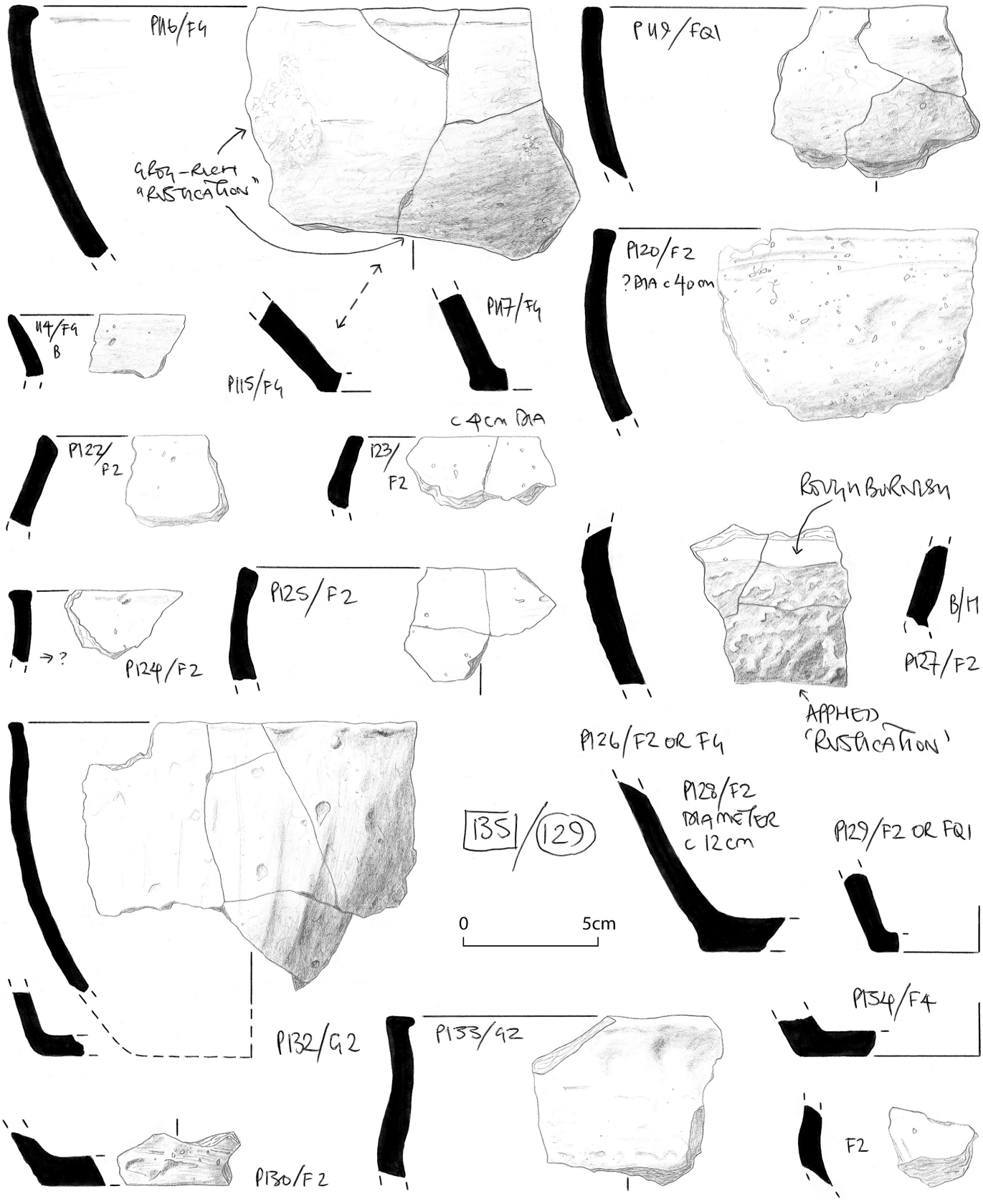
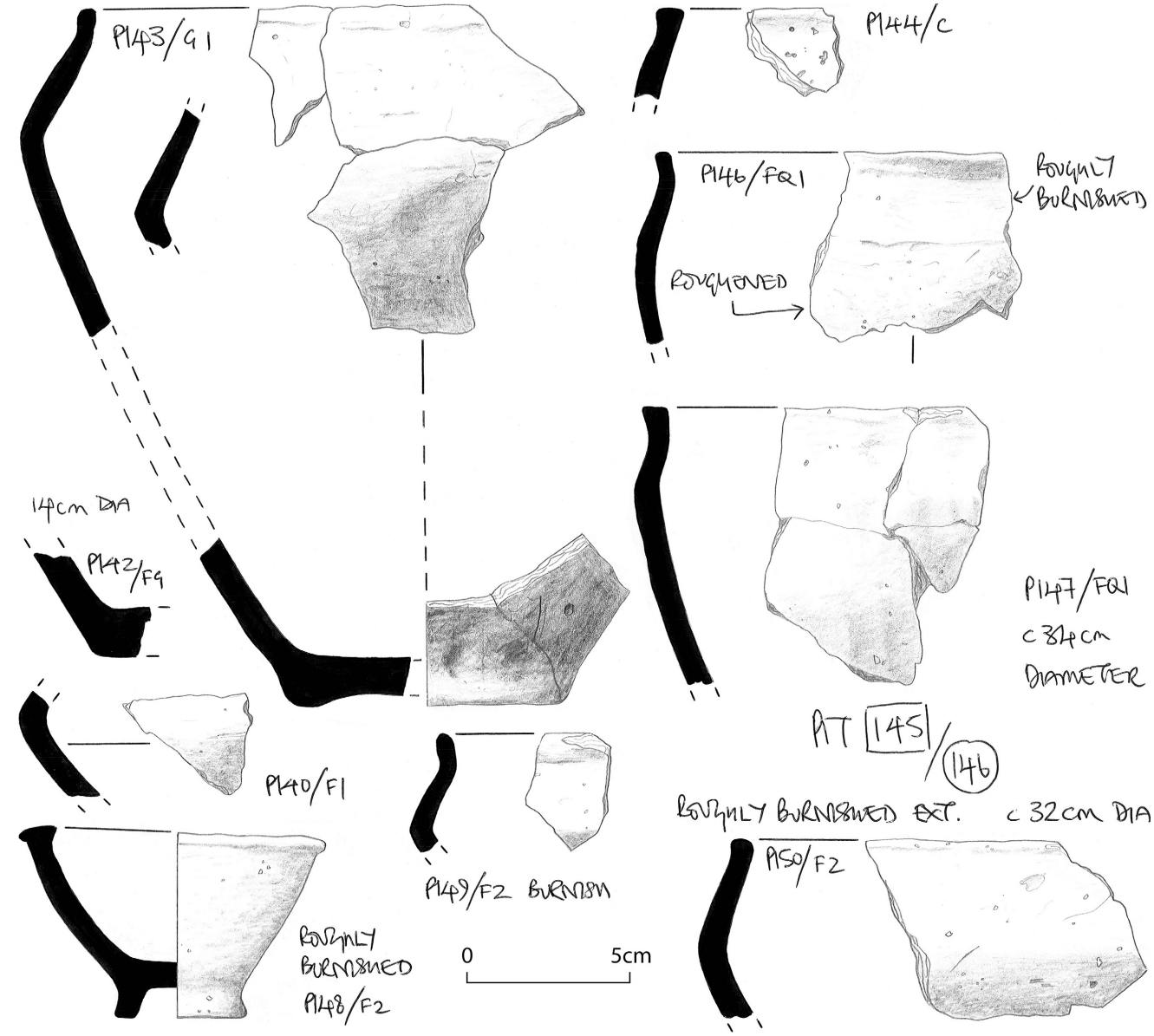

P116/F4
GROG-RICH "RUSTICATION"
P115/F4
P117/F4
P114/F4 B
P119/FQ1
P120/F2 ?DIA c 40cm
P122/F2
P123/F2
c 4cm DIA
P125/F2
P124/F2
ROUGH BURNISH
APPLIED 'RUSTICATION'
B/H
P127/F2
P126/F2 OR F4
P128/F2 DIAMETER c 12cm
P129/F2 OR FQ1
135/129
0 5cm
P132/G2
P133/G2
P130/F2
P134/F4
F2

**Figure 5.**


P143/G1
P144/C
P146/FQ1
ROUGHLY BURNISHED
ROUGHENED
14cm DIA
P142/F9
P147/FQ1
c 32cm DIAMETER
AT 145/146
P140/F1
P149/F2 BURNISH
ROUGHLY BURNISHED EXT. c 32cm DIA
P150/F2
ROUGHLY BURNISHED
P148/F2
0
5cm

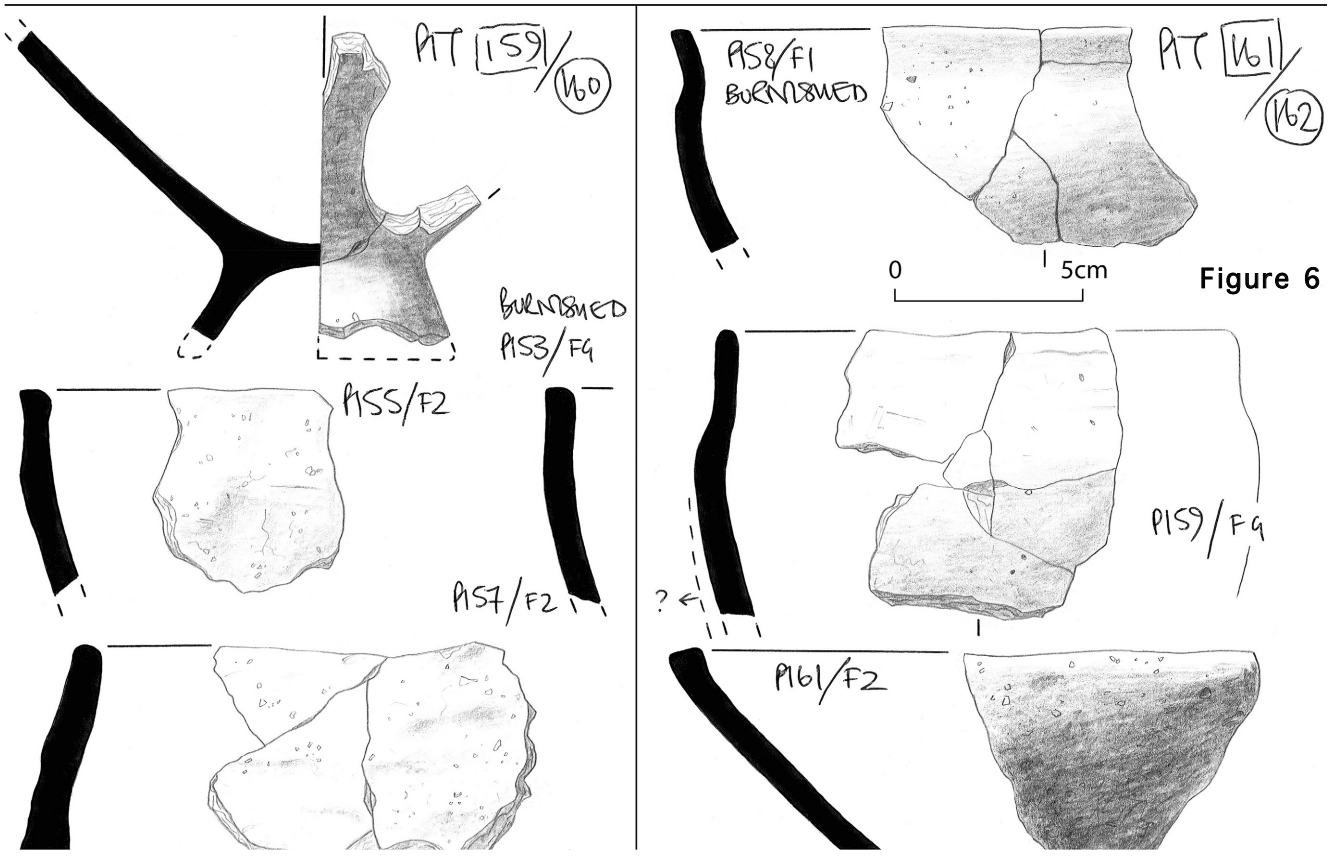

AT 159/160
P158/F1 BURNISHED
AT 161/162
BURNISHED P153/F9
P155/F2
P157/F2
0
5cm
P159/F9
?
P161/F2

Figure 6

finished. Festooned rims are common in France where they occur on a variety sizes of, usually, conical vessels. The body curvature of vessel 74 indicates that it was at the upper end of the size range. Such 'festooned' rims occurred in association with narrow shouldered tri-partite bowls at Duisans (Hurtrelle *et al*. 1990, 27), Conde-sur-Suippe 'Le Deprofundis' (De La Brieffe & Sidéra 1988, fig. 32) and Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant' (Malrain *et al*. 1996, figs 5 and 6) and presumably date from the same period, although occurrences on French sites which have yielded predominantly 'Marnian' assemblages such as Bailleul-sur-Berthoult in Pas-de-Calais (Hurtrelle *et al*. 1990, 18) suggest that the type was long-lived. The fabric of the present vessel shows it to have been a domestic product

'Onion-shaped' jars with pedestal bases

A deep pedestal base and widely flared lower body (no 153) (Fig. 6) probably belong to an 'onion-shaped' jar of the sort identified at Eastbourne in Sussex (Hodson 1962, fig. 1) and Barham Downs in Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 4). The dating of this vessel type is based upon a chain of typological parallels, which include material both from poorly stratified and incompletely published assemblages. These include Eastbourne and Barham Downs, Highstead (period 3b) (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42) and Deal (Parfit 1985, fig. 4) (see Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001). Currently these associate it with 'Marnian' type pottery and date it to the EIA. Such a date for vessel 153 is perhaps confirmed by its association with a sherd in fabric G1 (no 154). However, pedestal bases also occur at Park Brow, which has earlier 'decorated' PDR parallels, and it is possible, therefore, that the form has earlier origins.

Shouldered jars with short, concave necks

A further category of shouldered jar in the Canterbury Road assemblage is bi-partite with a short, concave neck. There are six in all. One is in fabric FG (no 2) (Fig. 1), one is in fabric FQ1 (no 147) (Fig. 6), and four are in fabric F2 (nos 20, 79, 80, 106 and 155) (Figs 1, 3, 4 & 6). Three vessels are finger-furrowed and all are roughly finger-pinched. One retains possible traces of applied 'rustication' below the shoulder. At Canterbury Road the type occurred in association with both LBA/EIA and EIA types. It occurs in a very early Iron Age assemblage from Neuville-sur-Escaut in Nord, France (Hurtrelle *et al*. 1990, 18), and EIA assemblages from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, vessels 2 and 102) and Ebbsfleet in Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 1992, fig. 6.12). Presumably, therefore, the type straddles both periods. Vessel 158 may represent a fine ware equivalent of this form.

Similar vessels come from Park Brow in Sussex (Wolseley & Smith 1924, fig. 6), which also dates to the EIA.

Open-mouthed convex jars

Large open-mouthed convex jars from Canterbury Road occurred primarily in EIA dated features. A vessel from pit 135 (no 116) is finished with applied, grog-rich 'rustication' (Fig. 2) identical to that of a 'Marnian' bi-partite jar from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no 32) and is presumably of EIA date. Large conical or open-mouthed convex jars, however, occur in assemblages with PDR and later, 'Marnian' associations. These includes those from Yapton in Sussex (Hamilton 1987, fig. 5.12), which yielded a 'developed' or early 'decorated' PDR assemblage, and Barham Downs (Macpherson Grant 1980, fig. 4.5), the Bridge Bypass (*ibid.*, fig. 18.102), and Bailleul in Nord, France (Hurtrelle *et al.* 1990, 37, fig. 4), which yielded 'Marnian' assemblages. Assemblages yielding similar vessels from two French sites, Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant', Oise (Malrain *et al.* 1996, fig. 5), and Escobecques 'Fin de la Guerre', Nord (Loridant 1999, fig. 4), probably fall between these two traditions.

Jatte

The exact dating of a coarse ware jatte from pit 161 is also uncertain (no 161) (Fig. 6). In France parallels occur in the very early Iron Age assemblage from Neuville-sur-Escaut (Hurtrelle *et al.* 1990, 40, fig. 4). In Britain they occur in association with EIA pottery at Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001, no 150), Manston (A. Clark pers. Comm.) and Highstead (period 3b) (P. Couldrey pers com).

Applied 'rustication'

Many Canterbury Road sherds have a 'rusticated' finish consisting of a layer of roughened, applied clay slurry (e.g. nos 20 and 116). Previous study of Kent pottery has suggested that, though occasionally present in 'decorated' PDR assemblages dating to the LBA/EIA, this finish is more common in later assemblages such as those from Hamilton Road, Deal (Parfitt 1985, fig. 7), Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001), Highstead (period 3b) (Macpherson-Grant 1991) and Ebbsfleet in Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 1992, 289). In Britain this finish occurs primarily in Kent but it is common in both France, and, particularly, Holland where it also becomes more common over time (Van den Broeke 1987, fig. 5; Van Heeringen 1989a and b). At Canterbury Road the difference is best illustrated in pit 116, the lower fills of which contain no 'rusticated' sherds, the upper fills of which contain many.

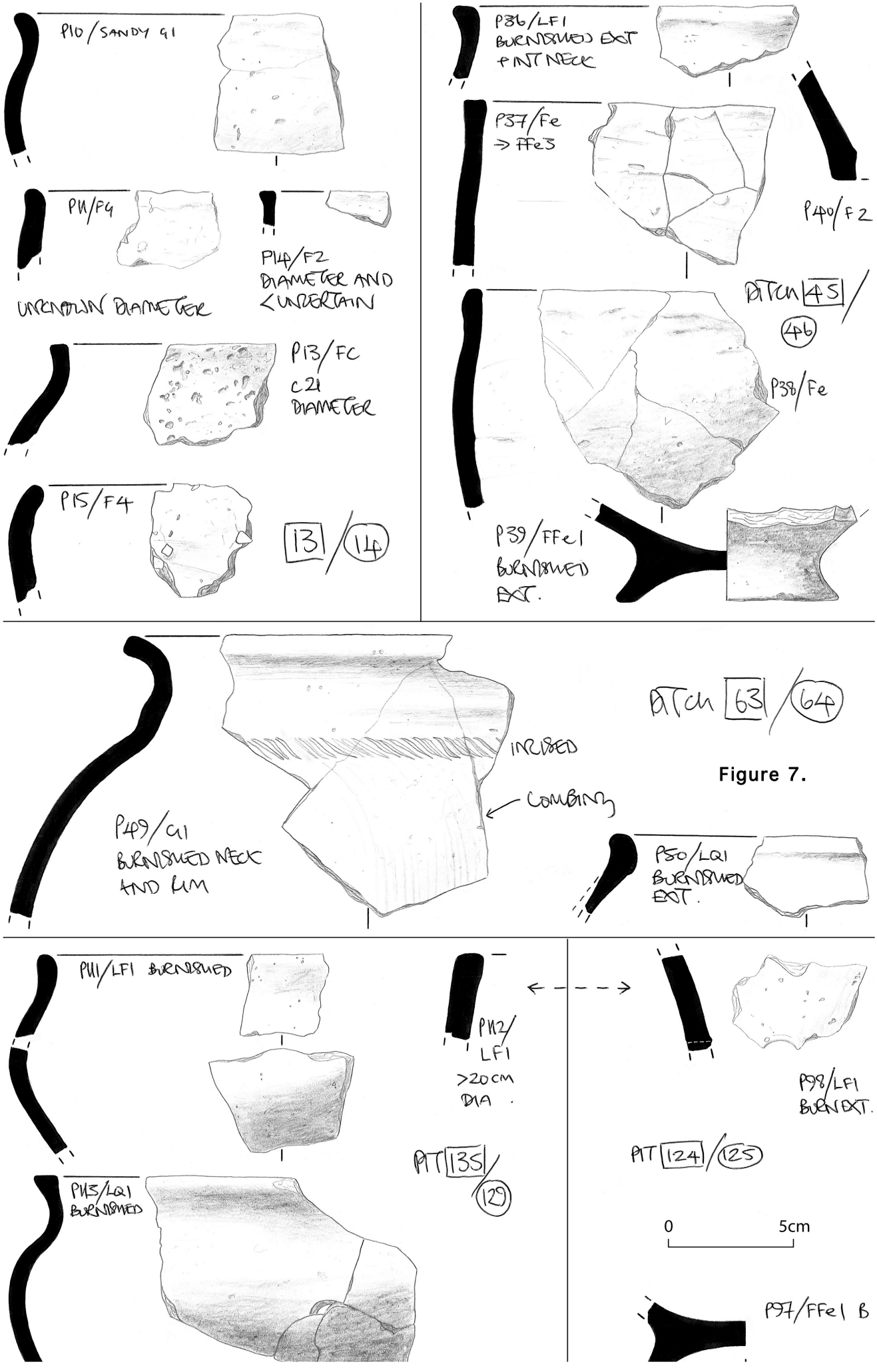

P10/SANDY G1
P11/FG
UNKNOWN DIAMETER
P14/F2
DIAMETER AND
< UNCERTAIN
P13/FC
C21
DIAMETER
P15/F4
13/14
P36/LF1
BURNISHED EXT
+ INT NECK
P37/Fe
→ Ffe3
P40/F2
PTCH 45/
46
P38/Fe
P39/FFe1
BURNISHED
EXT.
P49/G1
BURNISHED NECK
AND RIM
INCISED
COMBING
PTCH 63/64
P50/LQ1
BURNISHED
EXT.
P41/LF1 BURNISHED
P43/LQ1
BURNISHED
P42/
LF1
>20cm
DIA.
PIT 135/
129
P98/LF1
BURN EXT.
PIT 124/125
0
5cm
P97/FFe1 B

Figure 7.

*3.4 Pottery Group 3: Pre-'Belgic' Iron Age pottery*

*Contexts*

Probable pre-'Belgic' IA pottery came from both contemporary and later features. Ditch 45 yielded a large assemblage of this date and smaller, contemporary assemblages came from pits 94 and, possibly, pit 13. Vessel forms which occur both in pre-'Belgic' and 'Belgic' assemblages come from ditch 63 and pits 27, 39, 80, 86 and 98. Of these features, ditch 63 and pit 98 are certainly of 'Belgic' date (Table 3).

Diagnostic forms

In the Canterbury Road assemblage the key chronologically diagnostic forms belonging to this group include the rough barrel shaped jar, the pedestal base, the closed-mouthed jar with internally thickened bead rim/upright neck and the round shouldered bowl with upright, internally thickened neck (Fig. 7).

Barrel shaped

Canterbury Road yielded sherds from a single slack bodied jar with a short, upright neck (no 38) which closely resembles 'saucepan' pots found at Hawkinge Aerodrome (e.g. Thompson 2001, fig. R54). It in fabric Fe and roughly decorated with a diagonal slash immediately below the neck. This vessel type is rare in Kent but common further west where it is thought to date to the Middle Iron Age (fourth and first century BC), undecorated assemblages belonging to the beginning of this period (Cunliffe 1991). Its associations at Hawkinge Aerodrome, which include 'Belgic' LIA vessels, suggest a date for it towards the end of this period, but its Canterbury Road fabric, which was distinct from those associated with 'Belgic' pottery (Appendices 2 & 3), allow for a slightly earlier, pre-'Belgic' IA date.

Pedestal bases

Shallow pedestal bases come from pit 124 (no 97), associated with a mixed earlier and later Iron Age feature assemblage, and ditch 45 (no 39), associated with the barrel-shaped pot described above. Both are in fabric FFe1, burnished and come from vessels with widely flared lower bodies. Similar bases occur earlier in the Iron Age but the fabric of the present vessels, which was exclusively associated with pre-'Belgic' IA types, ties them to this period. Kent parallels include vessels from probable pre-'Belgic' IA contexts at Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig. 12.92) and Oldbury (Ward Perkins 1944, fig. 12.1).

Round-shouldered bowls

Sherds from three round-shouldered bowls with upright or slightly flared, internally thickened rims may also belong to pottery group three. Vessel 10 is in a unique sandy variant of fabric G1. It has a

rounded rim and is roughly finished. Vessel 36 is in fabric F1 (L). It has a flat rim and is burnished. Vessel 111, from a mixed EIA and LIA feature, is in fabric F1 (L). It has a rounded rim and is burnished. Similar vessels are present in LIA assemblages containing early 'Belgic' pottery but not in those containing developed 'Belgic' material, and, given its present non-'Belgic' associations, it is probable that the type dates from before the advent of this tradition. Examples, possibly of this date, come from the lower fill of a LIA ditch at North Bersted in Sussex (Bedwin & Pitts 1978, fig. 21) and the waterhole at Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig. 12). Kent examples from a slightly later context come from Hawkinge Aerodrome (Thompson 2001).

Closed-mouthed jars

The Canterbury Road assemblage also includes sherds from two large closed-mouthed jars with short, upright, internally thickened necks. Both are in fabric F2. One has a rounded rim with a slight horizontal facet (no 34), the other a rounded rim (no 55) (neither illustrated). Although this closed-mouthed form occurs in 'Belgic' LIA assemblages (see Pottery Group 4, below), three facetted-rim jars from Barham Downs similar to vessel 34 have been assigned earlier LIA dates owing to the absence from the site of other 'Belgic' forms (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 44). Since neither of the Canterbury Road vessels was associated with fabric G1 or 'Belgic' feature sherds, it is possible that they too represent a pre-'Belgic' manifestation of the form. At both Hawkinge Aerodrome (Thompson 2001) and Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig. 12) similar closed-mouthed jars were associated with round-shouldered bowls of the sort described above.

*3.5 Pottery Group 4: 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery*

*Contexts*

Small assemblages of 'Belgic' pottery came from at least six features, one ditch (ditch 63) and five pits (pits 55, 88, 98, 136 and 157) (Table 1). As noted above a further four features yielded forms which occur both in pre-'Belgic' and 'Belgic' assemblages (see Pottery Group 3).

*Diagnostic forms*

In the Canterbury Road assemblage the key chronologically diagnostic forms belonging to this group include the closed-mouthed jar with internally thickened, bead rim/upright necks and the everted rim jar with ripple neck.

Everted rim jar with ripple neck

The Canterbury Road assemblage includes sherds from two jars with ‘ripple’ necks, both in fabric G1 (nos 49 and 58) (58 not illustrated). The more complete of these, vessel 49, comprises a large jar with a pronounced, everted rim, a row of diagonal slashes

at the base of the neck and a combed upper body. Vessels of this sort are described by Thompson as 'large storage jars' (type C6) and dated by her to the first century BC and later (1982). On stylistic grounds the present vessel is likely to be later, rather than earlier, perhaps straddling the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Roman period. Similar vessels occur at Ebbsfleet in Thanet, in association with pre-conquest Gallo-'Belgic' imports (Macpherson-Grant 1992, fig. 12), and Cheriton, in association with early Roman material (Tester & Bing 1949, fig. 3).

Closed-mouth jars
Two further closed-mouthed jars belong to the 'Belgic' LIA. Both are smaller and better finished than the flint tempered closed-mouthed jars described above. Vessel 60 (not illustrated) is in fabric G1 and can be associated with Kent 'Belgic' traditions on the grounds of fabric alone (Thompson 1982). Vessel 50 is in fabric Q1 (L) and burnished. It was directly associated with the grog-tempered storage jar described above. Kent parallels for closed-mouthed jars in 'Belgic' contexts come from Canterbury Castle (Bennett *et al.* 1982, fig. 57.19), Ebbsfleet in Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 1992, fig. 12), Hawkinge Aerodrome (Thompson 2001) and Oldbury (Ward Perkins 1944, fig. 13.14).

*3.6 Ungrouped pottery*
A single vessel remains ungrouped (no 13). It came from LIA pit 13 but typologically it most closely resembles a PDR shouldered jar. Its fabric, FC, is unparalleled in any of the Canterbury Road or Hawking Aerodrome groups.

## *4. The Implications of the Pottery for the Site's Chronology*

*4.1 General patterns*
The pottery evidence from Canterbury Road indicates that the site was occupied twice during the first millennium BC. The first occupation dates from the LBA or — more probably — the LBA/EIA and continued until the EIA, a period of between three and five hundred years (*c.* 800–400 BC). The second occupation dates from the pre-'Belgic' IA and continued at least until the Roman conquest, a period of between one hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty years (*c.* 300 BC–50 AD). During these two periods both the focus and the intensity of the occupation varied. The early and middle first millennium BC occupation is represented by 25 dated features concentrated on three areas, one to the north of the site, one to the west of the site, and one to the centre of the site. The start of this occupation (LBA) is represented by a few sherds only, many of which were residual in later features, and must relate either to very low level activity or activity focused off-site. A possible location for this was identified at Hawkinge Aerodrome, which also yielded LBA pottery (Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001). The

earliest dateable feature, the quarry pit, dates from LBA/EIA, a period also represented at Hawkinge Aerodrome. As at the Aerodrome site, however, the principal occupation, represented by at least twelve dateable features (including the upper fill of the quarry pit), belongs to the EIA. Clearly the Hawkinge area was significantly occupied during this period. When the site was reoccupied in the later Iron Age, activity was concentrated on five areas, one to the northwest of the site, one to the west of the site, one to the centre of the site, and two to the south. This phase is represented by twelve dated features. The start of this period has four widely separated features that are dated to the pre-'Belgic' IA. These pre-date the later Iron Age material from Hawkinge Aerodrome, and go some way towards filling the gap between the earlier and later first millennium BC occupations of Hawkinge. Subsequent activity focused on two different areas and is associated with the sherds in five features. Together these indicate low level activity or activity focused off-site throughout the LIA.

*4.2 Feature Dating*

The dating of individual features at Canterbury Road is summed-up in Table 1 and Appendices 2 and 3. Owing to the large numbers of feature sherds recovered and the fairly precise dating of fabrics, it is possible suggest *termini post quem* within the first millennium BC for most of the features excavated. The reliability of these in terms of actual dating, however, varies depending upon the numbers and condition of sherds present. Unless their stratigraphic relationships suggest otherwise features which yielded fewer than 10 sherds weighing a hundred grams or more should not be considered dated.

## *5. The Kent in the first millennium BC and the importance of the Canterbury Road assemblage*

The Canterbury Road assemblage comprises a series of individual feature assemblages representing many episodes during the long life of the site. Although it incorporates many coherent pottery groups, it is not itself one. Its importance can be measured in two ways. Firstly, it can be compared to nearby sites such as Hawkinge Aerodrome. The dating of pottery from Canterbury Road and the Aerodrome site shows that the immediate area was occupied – in terms of pottery use – without interruption from the LBA till at least the end of the Early Iron Age (EIA). During this period the focus of occupation shifted across and within the two sites. Where it occurred simultaneously on both sites, the pottery's associations differed. For example, the Aerodrome site yielded a greater number of deep features. The associated artefact types also differed, the Aerodrome producing spindle whorls, and Canterbury Road triangular loomweights, crucible fragments and possible kiln furniture. Together these features and finds suggest a single large, zonally organized site comprising both Canterbury Road and the Aerodrome site. Secondly, this complex can be compared to contemporary

settlement outside the region. Unsurprisingly Sussex, Surrey and Greater London have produced more sites which have yielded early first millennium BC pottery than Kent, but, very surprisingly, have produced far fewer middle first millennium BC (EIA) sites. Kent's relationships during this period in terms of pottery traditions are continental rather than British. It is tempting to infer a causal relationship between these two, i.e., that there are more middle first millennium BC sites in Kent because of its relationship to the Continent. Could the latter have been less affected by the stresses, which resulted in the apparent implosion of EIA settlement elsewhere in southeast Britain? (e.g. Sussex: Hamilton 2002).

Pottery assemblages recovered over the last few decades cumulatively highlight the pervasiveness of Kent's continental connections, specifically with Holland and northern France, during the earlier and middle first millennium BC. As far as 'Marnian' style pottery is concerned, this has long been recognized (e.g. Hawkes1940). Alongside this LBA Britain is seen as being part of a wider NW European zone, particularly with respect to metalwork technology and styles, but also in terms of its pottery. The extent to which pottery types were shared between Kent and the Continent during the succeeding period is also now apparent. This report documents this in detail. Of particular note are the *jattes* and the narrow shouldered tripartite bowls of Pottery Group 1, and the bi-partite bowls or dishes, the bipartite shouldered jars, and the rusticated finishes of Pottery Group 2. The festooned rim, known only from Canterbury Road, adds a new continental type to the range, while the presence of grog-temper, also widespread on the Continent at this time further distinguishes Kent from other counties in southeast Britain.

A further theme in Iron Age pottery studies for southeast and eastern Britain, which may be relevant to the earlier first millennium BC, is the association of new pottery types of continental derivation with new foods, and new contexts of food preparation and food serving. For the LIA this has been interpreted as a reflection and validation of new social hierarchies resulting from a breakdown of kinship patterns (Haselgrove 1999, 129, 133). The increased and changed pottery repertoire and the particular density of cross-channel parallels associated with Kent earlier first millennium BC pottery traditions raises the question of the extent to which social change was involved in cross-channel contacts and the uptake of new pottery types.

The limited presence of later Iron Age pottery at Canterbury Road makes it difficult to explore pottery innovation and social change during this period. The focus of 'Belgic' LIA activity was elsewhere. Southeast Kent, and, in particular, the Ashford area, have recently yielded evidence for major 'Belgic' LIA occupation in areas which prior to the LIA were largely unsettled. During the 'Belgic' LIA the character of pottery production altered significantly in southeast Britain. In Kent, the curvaceous, often wheel-thrown pottery types with horizontal grooves and raised cordons that regionally typify this period, are introduced alongside large storage jars with facetted rims. The presence of these assemblages and their associated sites in previously peripheral, or thinly settled, areas of south east Kent raises the

issue of where the communities that they represent moved or expanded from. The latter requires the pottery assemblages and thereby the sites of the preceding, pre-'Belgic' IA, to be isolated. This is an ill-defined phase of Kent pottery production and the recognition of an assemblage of this period at Canterbury Road contributes to the initiation and forwarding of this task.

In conclusion, the task of outlining eight hundred years of pottery use at Canterbury Road has required and resulted in a clarification of the Kent first millennium BC pottery sequence into four broad typological and chronological groupings, the provision of a regional fabric series, and collation of a database of continental affinities for the pottery traditions of the first half of the first millennium BC. In doing so other important issues relating to the nature of Canterbury Road site and the social context and dynamics of such sites have been raised.

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## Appendix 1

Pit 8, fill 9

1. Slightly ?flared neck with rounded rim of fine ?onion shaped jar. Fabric 1. Burnished exterior. Grey core, and dark brown to orange exterior surfaces.
2. Rounded shoulder, upright to slightly flared neck with flat, squared rim of slack, round shouldered bowl or jar. Fabric FG. Horizontally finger smeared exterior with fingernail/tooled slash on shoulder. Dark grey core, and dark grey to red brown surfaces. Reminiscent of cat no 18.
3. Body sherd. Fabric FG. Combed exterior (fan pattern). Dark grey core, and red brown to orange surfaces.
4. Flat, slightly pinched base and straight, flared sides. Fabric FG. Dark grey core and interior surface, and red brown exterior surface.
5. Flat, squared rim of large jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.
6. Convex upper body and flat, squared rim of ?convex jar. Fabric F2. Grey core and interior surface, and red brown exterior surface.
7. Body sherd. Fabric F2. Combed exterior (combing thicker than cat no 3). Dark grey core and interior surface, and red brown exterior surfaces.

Pit 13, fill 14

8. Rounded rim. Fabric F1 (L). Burnished interior and exterior. Dark grey core and surfaces with orange burning.
9. Flat base and ?straight, flared sides. Fabric FG. Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to buff exterior surface.
10. Rounded shoulder, short flared, internally thickened neck and a flat, internally rounded rim. Fabric ?G1 (see main text). Grey core, dark grey interior surface and grey brown to red brown exterior surface.
11. Upper shoulder, upright or slightly flared neck and rounded rim. Very roughly made. Fabric FG. Dark grey core, red brown to dark grey exterior surface, and red brown interior surface.
12. Flat base and ?straight, flared sides. Fabric S2.Grey core, and buff to grey exterior surface.
13. Slightly convex upper shoulder, upright to slightly flared neck and flat, squared rim of ?shouldered jar. Fabric FC. Dark grey core and surfaces.
14. Flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.
15. Convex upper body and rounded rim of ?convex jar. Fabric F4. Finger smeared exterior. Grey core, dark grey brown exterior surface, and red brown interior surface.

Pit 16, fill 17

16. Flat, squared rim. Fabric FG. Burnished interior and exterior. Grey core, buff exterior surface, and buff to grey interior surface.
17. Flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric FG. Grey core, and dark grey brown surfaces.

18. Convex/rounded upper body/shoulder, upright neck and rounded rim of very slack shouldered jar. Fabric F2. ?Grass wiped exterior with finger-tip impression and 'stab' marks on upper shoulder (tool unknown). Roughly burnished interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and red brown exterior surface. Reminiscent of cat no 2.
19. Convex lower body, rounded to angular shoulder, and short upper shoulder of tri-partite bowl. Fabric F2. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
20. Straight sided to slightly convex upper body, rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and flat, externally expanded and slightly internally bevelled rim of large slack shouldered bowl or jar. Fabric F2. Finger smeared above shoulder angle, finger furrowed ?applied, grog-rich slurry below. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core, dark grey brown to orange exterior surface, and red brown to dark grey interior surface. Coarseware version of cat no 158.

Pit 20, fill 21

21. Body sherd. Fabric FG. Combed exterior (overlapping ?arcades). Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to grey brown exterior surface.
22. Convex lower body, sharp to rounded shoulder angle, and concave upper shoulder of shouldered jar or large bowl. Fabric FG. Dark grey to buff (burnt) core and surfaces.
23. ?Angular shoulder angle, very slightly convex then concave upper shoulder, and rounded rim of large bi-partite bowl. Fabric F2. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces, and red-brown margin.
24. Flat, expanded base, flared straight then ?slightly convex, lower body, sharp shoulder angle, very slightly convex upper shoulder and short, upright neck with rounded rim. Fabric G1. Burnished. Tooled horizontal lines above and below the shoulder and tooled chevrons enclosed by tooled horizontal lines and on lower body. Grey core and grey to buff surfaces.

Pit 27, fill 28

25. Slightly convex upper body and short, upright neck with slightly expanded flat to rounded rim. Fabric QC. Roughly finished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
26. Slightly convex upper body and flat, squared rim of convex jar or ?saucepan pot. Fabric FG. Dark grey core, and buff to grey (burnt) surfaces.

Pit 31, fill 32

27. Flat base, convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle and slightly convex upper shoulder of ?bi-partite bowl. Fabric F1 (E). Burnished. Buff core, and buff to dark grey surfaces.

Pit 33, fill 34

28. Flat, expanded base and ?straight, flared sides. Fabric F4. Dark grey brown core and exterior surface, and red brown interior surface.

Ditch 35, fill 36

29. Sharp to rounded shoulder angle of ?bi-partite bowl. Fabric F1. Grey core, dark grey interior surface, and dark brown exterior.
30. Rounded shoulder, short, upright neck and flat, squared, tool-impressed rim of ?slack shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Burnished neck. Dark grey core and rim, dark grey to dark brown exterior surface, and dark brown interior surface.
31. Upright ?neck and flat, slightly internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim. Fabric F2. Dark brown core and exterior surface, and dark grey interior surface.
32. Rounded shoulder and straight, upright or slightly in-turned upper shoulder/neck of large shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Grey core and interior surface, and dark grey brown exterior.

Pit 37, fill 38

33. Convex upper body and flat, squared rim of ?convex jar. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core and exterior surface, and dark brown interior surface.

Pit 39, fill 40

34. ?Convex to concave upper shoulder/short, upright, internally thickened neck and rounded rim of large, closed mouthed jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and dark grey to brown surfaces.

Layer 42 (unstratified)

35. Heavily gritted base. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and brown to dark brown exterior surface.

Ditch 45, fill 46

36. Short, slightly flared, thickened neck and flat topped, externally expanded and internally rounded rim of ?large bowl. Fabric F1 (L). Burnished. Grey core, red brown margin, and dark red brown to dark grey surfaces.
37. Upright upper body and flat, squared rim of straight sided jar. Fabrics Fe and FFe3. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
38. Rounded shoulder with diagonal, tooled slash, upright neck, and flat to rounded rim. Fabric Fe. Finger smeared interior and ?roughly smoothed exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and red brown to dark grey exterior surface.
39. Pedestal base. Fabric FFe1. Burnished exterior. Grey core, dark grey exterior surface, brown interior surface.

40. Flat, very slightly expanded base and straight, flared lower body. Fabric F2. ?Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark grey brown exterior surface.

Ditch 51, fill 52

41. Flat base and flared, slightly convex lower body. Fabric Fe. Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and exterior surface, and dark grey to dark grey brown interior surface.
42. Very slightly convex lower body and obtuse but sharp shoulder angle of shouldered jar. Fabric FG. Burnished exterior. Dark grey core, and dark brown to dark red brown surfaces.
43. Upright neck and flat, squared rim of ?shouldered jar. Fabric F2. ?Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey core, and dark grey to dark grey brown surfaces.
44. Short upright neck with rounded rim. Fabric F2. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces. Red brown rim.
45. Flat base and straight, flared lower body. Fabric F2. ?Finger smeared exterior. Dark grey to red core, and dark grey surfaces.

Pit 57, fill 58

46. Convex lower body, sharp to rounded shoulder angle, straight to slightly convex upper body/shoulder, and rounded to flat, squared rim of bi-partite bowl. Fabric FQ1. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core, orange (burnt) exterior surface and breaks, and dark grey to orange interior surface.
47. Flat, slightly expanded base and flared lower body. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core, and dark grey to dark brown surfaces.
48. Convex upper shoulder, very short, out-turned neck/flat squared rim of ?shouldered jar. Fabric FQ1. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and very dark brown exterior surface. Reminiscent of cat no 146.

Ditch 63, fill 64

49. Convex upper body, upright, ripple neck, and round to squared everted rim/flared upper neck of large ‘storage’ jar. Fabric G1. Diagonal slashing at the top of the upper body, wiped body and burnished (?wheel-finished) neck and rim. Grey core, orange brown to dark grey exterior surface, and dark brown to dark grey interior surfaces.
50. Slightly convex upper body and upright, internally thickened, rounded (bead) rim of closed mouthed jar. Fabric Q1 (L). Burnished exterior. Grey to dark grey core and surfaces.
51. Body sherd. Fabric G1. Deeply combed exterior. Dark grey core, and orange (burnt) surfaces and breaks.

Ditch 67, fill 68

52. ?Sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, and out-turned flat to rounded rim of bi-partite bowl. Fabric F2. Burnished. Dark grey core, red margin, and dark grey to red grey surfaces.

Pit 80, fill 81

53. Upper shoulder, short, internally thickened, upright neck, and flat to rounded rim. Fabric F2. Grey core, and dark grey surfaces.

Pit 84, fill 85

54. Obtuse but angular shoulder, concave/upright upper shoulder/neck, and flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to grey brown exterior surface.

Pit 86, fill 87

55. Upright, internally thickened, rounded (bead) rim of closed mouthed jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and dark grey to buff surfaces.
56. Very ?distorted upright, internally thickened, rounded (bead) rim of large closed mouthed jar. Partially vitrified (burnt) (no adhering slag). Fabric F2. Grey core and exterior surface, and pinky orange (burnt) exterior surface.

Pit 88, fill 99

57. Oval sectioned lug handle. Fabric G1. Grey core and interior surface, and orange to grey (?burnt) exterior surface.
58. Ripple neck or upper shoulder. Fabric G1. Grey core and interior surface, and orange to buff exterior surface.

Pit 92, fill 93

59. Flat, expanded base, and flared, slightly convex lower body. Fabric Q3. Burnished exterior. Grey to dark grey core and surfaces.

Pit 98, fill 99

60. Slightly convex upper body and upright, internally thickened, rounded rim of closed mouthed jar. Fabric G1. Grey to buff core, dark grey exterior surface, and slightly brown grey interior surface.

Cremation pit 101, fill 102

61. Flat, incised or wiped base, and flared, very slightly concave lower body. Fabric F4. Dark grey core, red brown to dark grey exterior surface, and brown to dark grey interior surface.

Pit 103, fill 104

62. Flat base, and flared, straight sided lower body. Fabric F2. Deep vertically tooled/incised lines c30cm apart on lover body. Brown core and interior surface, and dark grey exterior surface.
63. Expanded, flat to round topped rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.
64. Finger-tipped body sherd. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and orange (burnt) surfaces and breaks.

Pit 114, fill 115

65. Flat, squared rim. Fabric FG. Burnished exterior. Dark grey brown surfaces and core.
66. Convex upper shoulder, short, upright neck, and flat, squared rim. Fabric FG. Dark grey core, orange exterior surface, and dark red brown interior surface.
67. Rounded rim of fineware ?bowl. Fabric FG. Dark grey core, and brown to orange surfaces.
68. Convex lower body and sharp to rounded shoulder angle of bi-partite or tri-partite bowl. Fabric FG. Dark brown to dark grey core and surfaces.
69. Lightly finger-tip impressed body sherd. Fabric FG. Dark brown to dark grey core and surfaces.
70. Flat base, and flared, slightly convex then slightly concave lower body. Fabric FG. Dark grey core and interior surface, and brown red exterior surface.

Quarry pit 116, quaternary (final) fill 113

71. Flat base, and flared, very slightly concave finger-pinched/finger-furrowed lower body. Fabric F2. Dark grey to dark brown core and interior surface, and dark grey to orange exterior surface.

Quarry pit 116, quaternary (final) fill 117

72. Convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle, narrow upper shoulder, and upright neck of tri-partite bowl. Fabric FG. Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and (weathered) interior surface, and dark brown to dark grey exterior surface.
73. Convex lower body and sharp to rounded shoulder angle of bi-partite or tri-partite bowl. Fabric FG. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
74. Upper body and expanded, deeply ‘festooned’ rim of ?conical jar. Fabric FG. Dark grey to red (burnt) surfaces and core.
75. Flat, slightly expanded base, and flared, slightly convex lower body. Fabric FG. Possible applied slurry on exterior. Dark grey brown core and surfaces.

76. Flat, slightly expanded base, and straight sided, flared lower body. Fabric FG. Possible applied 'rustication' on exterior. Dark grey brown core and interior surface, orange to dark grey exterior surface.
77. Flared neck, and tool-impressed, flat, slightly internally and externally impressed (hammerhead) rim of ?shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Burnished exterior and ?finger smeared interior. Dark grey core and exterior surface, and red brown interior surface.
78. Upper shoulder, and out-turned, rounded rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.
79. Rounded shoulder, short upright neck, and flat, squared rim of small shouldered jar. Fabric F2. ?Finger smeared. Dark grey core, and dark grey to brown surfaces.
80. Rounded shoulder, short upright (concave) to slightly flared neck, and flat, externally expanded rim of shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and dark grey to dark brown surfaces.
81. Flared neck, and flat to rounded rim. Fabric F2. Burnished exterior. Grey core, dark grey interior surface, and dark grey to dark brown exterior surface.
82. Flat, slightly expanded base, and ?straight sided, flared lower body. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, orange exterior surface.
83. Body sherd. Fabric F2. Possible hæmatite coating. Dark grey core and red surfaces.

Quarry pit 116, quaternary (final) fill 119

84. Flat, slightly expanded base, and ?straight sided, flared lower body. Fabric FG. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark brown to orange exterior surface.

Quarry pit 116, tertiary fill 130

85. Flat, slightly expanded base of very large jar. Fabric FG (with some shell). Dark brown core, dark grey interior surface, and brown to orange exterior surface.
86. Upper shoulder, and externally expanded, squared, finger-tip impressed rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.

Quarry pit 116, secondary fill 133

87. ?Shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/upright neck, and flat, externally slashed (every 10 to 15 cm), internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Finger smeared. Dark grey core, dark grey to dark brown interior surface, and brown to orange brown exterior surface.
88. Rounded shoulder, upright neck, and flat, squared rim of very slack shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey to brown core and interior surface, dark grey to orange exterior surface.

Quarry pit, primary fill 134

89. Thin, slightly convex upper shoulder, flared neck, and flat to rounded rim of ?tri-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark brown to red brown exterior surface.
90. Flat base, and flared, ?straight-sided lower body. Fabric F2. Orange core and surfaces.
91. Convex lower body, notched, angular to rounded shoulder, slightly convex upper shoulder, and rounded to internally bevelled rim of bi-partite bowl. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and dark grey to orange exterior surfaces.

Pit 122, fill 123

92. Concave upper shoulder/upright neck, and rounded rim of shouldered jar. Fabric F1. Burnished. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark red brown exterior surface.
93. Body sherd. Fabric F2. Combed exterior. Dark grey core, and orange surfaces.
94. Flared neck, and flat, squared, finger-tip or tooled impressed (*c.* 10mm apart) rim of shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark brown exterior surface. Probably the same vessel as cat no 105.
95. Rounded shoulder and upright/flared neck of ?cup. Fabric F2. Burnished exterior, abraded interior. Dark brown core and surfaces.
96. Flat, slightly expanded base, and flared, ?straight-sided lower body. Fabric 2. Dark grey to orange (burnt) core, surfaces and breaks.

Pit 124, fill 125

97. Pedestal base. Fabric FFe1. Burnished. Dark grey core and exterior.
98. Body sherd with pre-firing ?circular perforation *c.* 12mm in diameter. Fabric F1 (L). Burnished exterior. Red brown core, and dark grey surfaces. Probably the same vessel as cat no 112.
99. Flat, slightly externally expanded rim. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core and surfaces.
100. Flared neck, and flat, externally expanded rim of round shouldered bowl. Fabric ?Q1 (E). Burnished. Grey to dark grey core, dark brown exterior surface, and dark grey interior surface. Same vessel as cat no 113.
101. Flat base, and straight-sided, slightly flared lower body. Fabric Fe. ?Burnished. Dark grey brown to dark grey core and surfaces.
102. Very slightly convex upper body, and flat to rounded, internally bevelled rim of ?straight sided jar/saucepan pot. Fabric G1. Dark grey core, and grey (burnt) surfaces and breaks.
103. ?Cabled, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim. Fabric FQ2. Dark grey core, and orange surfaces.

Pit 131, fill 128

104. Flat, squared rim of small vessel. Fabric F1. Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and brown surfaces.
105. Rounded shoulder, flared neck, and flat, squared, finger-tip or tooled impressed (*c.* 10mm apart) rim of shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core, brown to orange exterior surface, and dark grey to dark grey brown interior surface. Probably the same vessel as cat no. 94.
106. Concave upper shoulder/short, upright neck with flat, squared rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and dark grey to dark brown surfaces.
107. Body sherd. Fabric F2. Combed exterior (chevron/wave pattern), burnished interior. Dark grey core and orange (burnt) surfaces and breaks.
108. Convex upper body, and flat squared rim of ?convex jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, and brown surfaces.
109. Flat base, and ?very flared, slightly convex lower body of ?bowl. Fabric F2. ?Burnished exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and brown exterior surface.

Pit 135, fill 129

110. Sharp shoulder angle of bowl. Fabric F1. Burnished. Dark grey core and interior surface, red exterior margin, and brown exterior surface.
111. Rounded shoulder, upright, internally thickened neck and rounded rim of ?large bowl. Fabric F1 (L). Burnished. Red brown core, and dark grey surfaces.
112. Upright or slightly in-curved upper body, and flat, squared rim. Fabric F1 (L). Burnished exterior. Red brown core, dark grey to dark brown exterior surface, and brown interior surface. Probably the same vessel as cat no 98.
113. Rounded shoulder, flared neck, and flat, externally expanded rim of round shouldered bowl. Fabric ?Q1 (E). Burnished. Grey to dark grey core, and dark brown to dark grey surfaces. Same vessel as cat no 100.
114. ?Flared neck, and rounded rim of ?tri-partite bowl. Fabric FG. Burnished . Dark grey surfaces and core.
115. Flat base, and straight, flared lower body. Fabric FG. Applied 'rustication' on exterior, finger-smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, buff to dark grey exterior surface. Probably the same vessel as cat no 116.
116. Slightly convex upper body, and flat, internally expanded rim of an open-mouthed convex/conical jar. Fabric FG. Applied, grog-rich 'rustication' on exterior, finger smeared interior. Dark grey core, brown interior surface, and orange to dark grey exterior surface. Probably the same vessel as cat no 115.
117. Flat, slightly expanded base, and straight, flared lower body. Fabric FG. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark brown interior surface.
118. Rounded shoulder, and short upright neck/out-turned, flat to rounded, slightly internally bevelled rim of very small ?cup. Fabric G1. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
119. Slightly convex upper body, and flat squared rim of open-mouthed, convex-sided jar. Fabric FQ1. Roughened (?with applied slurry) exterior, finger

smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark brown exterior surface.
120. Slightly convex upper body, and flat to rounded rim of convex jar. Fabric F2. ?Wiped exterior, finger smeared interior. Small patch of ?deliberately applied 'rustication' below rim. Buff core, dark grey to orange exterior surface, and orange to red interior surface. Reminiscent of cat 157.
121. Slightly convex upper body, and rounded, (unevenly) in-turned rim of convex jar. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and surfaces.
122. ?Upper shoulder, and flat, squared to internally bevelled rim of ?bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Finger-smeared. Dark grey core and surfaces.
123. Rounded ?shoulder, upper shoulder, and flat, squared of small ?bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Buff core and interior surfaces, and grey brown surfaces.
124. Flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric F2. Grey core, dark grey to brown exterior surface, and dark grey interior surfaces.
125. Upper shoulder, and flat, internally expanded and internally bevelled rim of bi-partite shouldered jar or large bowl. Fabric F2. Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark brown exterior surface.
126. Shoulder angle of bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Burnish above the shoulder, applied 'rustication' below. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark brown exterior surface.
127. Body sherd. Fabric F2. Burnished and ?hæmatite coated exterior. Dark grey core, red exterior surface, and dark grey to brown interior surface.
128. Flat, slightly expanded base, and flared, slightly convex lower body. Fabric F2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and red brown to brown exterior surface.
129. Flat base, and flared, ?straight-sided lower body. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, dark grey to dark brown surfaces.
130. Flat base, and flared, straight-sided lower body. Fabric F2. Rough wiped exterior. Dark grey core, dark grey to dark brown surfaces.
131. Flat, slightly expanded base, and flared, ?straight-sided lower body. Fabric F2. Dark grey core, dark brown surfaces
132. Flat base, thin, slightly flared, straight sided lower body, very weak shoulder, upper body/upright neck and square rim of *** jar. Fabric G2. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core, grey to dark grey interior surface, and grey to grey brown exterior surface.
133. Rounded shoulder, concave upper shoulder/upright neck, and flat, internally expanded rim of weakly shouldered jar. Fabric G2. Dark grey core, and dark grey to dark grey brown surfaces.
134. Flat base, and flared lower body. Fabric F4. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark grey brown exterior surface.

Pit 143, fill 144

135. Shoulder angle of bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric FG. Burnish above the shoulder, applied 'rustication' below. Dark grey core, red brown interior surface, and red brown to dark grey exterior surface.
136. Flat, very slightly expanded base, and flared lower body. Fabric FQ1. Grey core and exterior surface, and orange interior surface.
137. Flat, expanded base, and flared lower body. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to brown exterior surface.
138. Slightly convex lower body, sharp to rounded shoulder angle, and slightly convex upper shoulder of shouldered jar. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core, and dark grey to buff surfaces.

Pit 145, fill 146

139. Body sherd. Fabric F1. Burnished and ?hæmatite coated exterior. Dark grey core, red to dark grey exterior surface, and dark grey to brown interior surface.
140. Slightly convex lower body, and sharp to rounded shoulder angle of bi-partite or tri-partite bowl. Fabric F1. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
141. Slightly convex lower body, and sharp shoulder angle of ?bi-partite bowl. Fabric G1. Burnished. Dark grey core and surfaces (burnt sherds with orange surfaces and breaks).
142. Flat base, and flared, slightly convex lower body. Fabric FG. Brown core and surfaces.
143. Slightly expanded foot-ring base, convex to straight-sided lower body, rounded to sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, and flat to rounded, externally expanded rim of bi-partite jar. Fabric G1. Dark grey to buff (burnt) surfaces and core.
144. Slightly concave upper shoulder, and flat, externally expanded rim. Fabric C. ?Burnished. Dark grey surfaces and core.
145. Body sherd. Fabric FQ1. Combed exterior. Dark grey core, red to dark grey exterior surface, and dark grey to brown interior surface.
146. Slightly convex lower body, sharp but obtuse shoulder angle, upper shoulder, and very short flared (vestigial) neck/out-turned, flat to rounded rim of bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric FQ1. Burnish above the shoulder, applied 'rustication' below. Finger smeared interior. Dark grey core and interior surface, dark grey to dark brown exterior surface. Reminiscent of cat no 48.
147. Rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/upright neck, and flat, squared rim. Fabric FQ1. Dark grey core and interior surface, and grey to dark grey exterior surface.
148. Pronounced foot-ring base, convex body, and flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of (complete) open-mouthed, convex-sided cup/lamp. Fabric F2. Burnished. Orange to dark grey surfaces.
149. Sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper body, and short flared (vestigial) neck/out-turned, rounded rim of bi-partite or carinated round based bowl/lid. Fabric F2. Burnished. Dark grey core and interior surface, and brown to dark grey exterior surface.

150. Convex lower body, rounded shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, and slightly out-turned, flat, squared rim of bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey core and interior surface, and brown to dark grey exterior surface.

Ditch 149, fill 150

151. Rounded rim of ?bowl. Fabric F1. Dark grey core and surfaces.

Pit 157, fill 158

152. Flat squared rim of ?closed mouthed jar. Fabric G1. Burnished. Brown surfaces and core.

Pit 159, fill 160

153. Pronounced pedestal base, and convex lower body of ?onion shaped jar. Fabric FG. Burnished. Dark grey to orange (burnt) core and surfaces.
154. Body sherd. Fabric G1. Combed exterior. Red orange core and surfaces.
155. Straight-sided lower body, rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/short upright neck, and flat squared rim of slack shouldered jar. Fabric 2. Dark grey core and interior surface, and dark grey to orange exterior surface.
156. Upper shoulder and flat, squared rim of ?bi-partite shouldered jar. Fabric F2. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core, orange to dark grey exterior surface, and orange interior surface.
157. Slightly convex upper body, and flat to rounded rim of open-mouthed, convex-sided jar. Fabric F2. ?Wiped exterior, finger smeared interior. Dark grey core, dark grey to orange exterior surface, and dark grey interior surface. Reminiscent of cat 120.

Pit 161, fill 162

158. Flat base, flared, slightly convex body, rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and flat, squared rim of slack shouldered bowl. Fabric F1. Burnished. Grey brown core, brown interior surface, and orange exterior surface. Fineware version of cat no 20.
159. Slightly convex body, rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder, upright neck and rounded rim of slack shouldered jar. Fabric FG. Dark grey to brown core, brown re to dark grey interior surface, and orange red exterior surface.
160. Flat, squared rim of ?bi-partite jar. Fabric F2. Very roughly finished. Dark grey core and surfaces.
161. Very slightly convex body and flat, internally expanded rim of jatte or conical dish. Fabric F2. Roughly smoothed. Dark grey core and surfaces.

Canterbury Road, Hawkinge: pot 148

| Cut | Fill | Fine ware | | | Intermediate ware | | | | Coarse ware | Inter-mediate ware | | Fine ware | | | Fine to intermediate ware | | | Intermediate ware | | | Coarse ware | Total | Principal typological associations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F1 (E) | Q1 (E) | FG | Q3 | C | FQ1 | FQ2 | G2 | F2 | G1 | F1 (L) | FFe1 | Q1 (L) | QC | Fe | FC | F2 (L) | Ffe2 | S2 | F4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Quantity of sherds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Miscellaneous pits** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | |
| 16 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | |
| 20 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | |
| 31 | 32 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | |
| 37 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | |
| 57 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | |
| 84 | 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 92 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| 96 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| 103 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | |
| 107 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| 114 | 115 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | |
| 122 | 123 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | |
| 131 | 128 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | |
| 136 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | |
| 143 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| 145 | 146 | 6 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152 | |
| 159 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | |
| 161 | 162 | 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | |
| 124 | 125 | 0 | ?4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | |
| 135 | 129 | 9 | ?6 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 230 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 341 | |
| 13 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 49 | |
| 27 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 54 | |
| 33 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 18 | |
| 39 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | |
| 55 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | |
| 80 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | |
| 86 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| 88 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | |
| 94 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *1* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | |
| 98 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| 157 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| **Principal chronological associations** | | Early and Middle first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | Late first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | | |

Groups 1 and 2 pottery

Groups 3 and 4 pottery

Appendix 2a. Quantification of pottery from miscellaneous pits (sherd numbers). Italics/underlined = includes residual, pottery groups 1 and 2 feature sherds

| Cut | Fill | Fine ware | | | Intermediate ware | | | | Coarse ware | Inter-mediate ware | | Fine ware | | | Fine to intermediate ware | | Intermediate ware | | | | Coarse ware | Total | Principal typological associations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F1 (E) | Q1 (E) | FG | Q3 | C | FQ1 | FQ2 | G2 | F2 | G1 | F1 (L) | Ffe1 | Q1 (L) | QC | Fe | FC | F2 (L) | Ffe2 | S2 | F4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Weight in grams | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Miscellaneous pits** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540 | Pottery groups 1 and 2 |
| 16 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 375 | |
| 20 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 470 | |
| 31 | 32 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 489 | |
| 37 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 438 | |
| 57 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430 | |
| 84 | 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | |
| 92 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | |
| 96 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | |
| 103 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 530 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 552 | |
| 107 | 108 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | |
| 114 | 115 | 13 | 0 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 585 | |
| 122 | 123 | 30 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 410 | |
| 131 | 128 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 | |
| 136 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 | |
| 143 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | |
| 145 | 146 | 40 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 5 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 690 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1818 | |
| 159 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 575 | |
| 161 | 162 | 200 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | |
| 124 | 125 | 0 | ?30 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 0 | 101 | 29 | 114 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 442 | Pottery groups 3 and 4 |
| 135 | 129 | 63 | ?105 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 5 | 210 | 3232 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 4703 | |
| 13 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 90 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 17 | 100 | 45 | 571 | |
| 27 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 206 | |
| 33 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265 | 340 | |
| 39 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 630 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 630 | |
| 55 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | |
| 80 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | |
| 86 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | |
| 88 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | |
| 94 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *20* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | |
| 98 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 | |
| 157 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| **Principal chronological associations** | | Early and middle first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | Late first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 2b. Quantification of pottery from miscellaneous pits (weight). Italics/underlined = includes residual, pottery groups 1 and 2 feature sherds

| Cut | Fill | Fine ware | | Intermediate ware | | | | Coarse ware | Inter-mediate ware | | Fine ware | | | | Fine to intermediate ware | | Inter-mediate ware | | Coarse ware | | Total | Principal typological associations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F1 (E) | FG | Q3 | C | FQ1 | FQ2 | G2 | F2 | G1 | F1 (L) | Ffe1 | GS | Q1 (L) | QC | Fe | F2 (L) | Ffe2 | Ffe3 | F4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Quantity of sherds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Quarry pit** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | 117 | 12 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 97 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | |
| | 119 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | |
| | 130 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | |
| | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| **Ditches** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 36 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | |
| 47 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| 65 | 66 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 67 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 105 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| 149 | 150 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| 153 | 154 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 45 | 46 | *1* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 29 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 188 | |
| 51 | 52 | 1 | *17* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *38* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 76 | |
| 63 | 64 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36 | |
| **Quarry pit** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | 113 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *2* | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |
| **Cremation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| **Gully** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| **Principal chronological associations** | | Early and middle first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | Late first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | | |

Pottery groups 1 and 2

Pottery groups 3 and 4

Appendix 3a. Quantification of pottery from the quarry pit, ditches, cremation and gully (sherd numbers). Italics/underlined = includes residual, pottery groups 1 or 2 feature sherds

| Cut | Fill | Fine ware | | Intermediate ware | | | | Coarse ware | Inter-mediate ware | | Fine ware | | | | Fine to intermediate ware | | Inter-mediate ware | | Coarse ware | | Total | Principal typological associations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F1 (E) | FG | Q3 | C | FQ1 | FQ2 | G2 | F2 | G1 | F1 (L) | FFe1 | GS | Q1 (L) | QC | Fe | F2 (L) | Ffe2 | Ffe3 | F4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weight in grams | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Quarry pit** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | 117 | 70 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 1155 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1884 | |
| | 119 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 251 | |
| | 130 | 10 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 203 | |
| | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 220 | |
| | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | |
| **Ditches** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 36 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360 | |
| 47 | 48 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | |
| 65 | 66 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | |
| 67 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 105 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | |
| 149 | 150 | 5 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | |
| 153 | 154 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | |
| 45 | 46 | *1* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 140 | 445 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 118 | 95 | 134 | 0 | 1841 | Pottery groups 1 and 2 |
| 51 | 52 | 9 | *143* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *460* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 982 | |
| 63 | 64 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 555 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 584 | |
| **Quarry pit** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | 113 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *42* | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | |
| **Cremation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 160 | Pottery groups 3 and 4 |
| **Gully** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| **Principal chronological associations** | | Early and middle first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | Late first millennium BC | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 3b. Quantification of pottery from the quarry pit, ditches, cremation and gully (weight). Italics/underlined = includes residual, pottery groups 1 or 2 feature sherds